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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Robin's Role Challenged
Maine, the Weather Vane
The Broker Gets a Number

¶ **Harbingers of Spring** — That robin that hopped so possessively over your lawn this morning, that bold, intrepid voyager over the long airways is not, as you may have thought, the proper harbinger of spring! Take Henry P. Davis, Secretary of the American Wildlife Institute, as an authority on the migratory wingsters and you'll have to retire robin red-breast to a subordinate place as a spring-bringer—for the yellow palm warbler, it seems, is the real first bird of spring in many parts of the country. This fellow is a great traveler, too. He comes from Central America, whereas robin red-breast winters in Florida. The Arctic tern, however, is the prize-winner among the long-ranging birds. He travels from the Antarctic to the Arctic (some 11,000 miles) in about two months. All very interesting, but the song of a robin greeted us this morning. Our allegiance remains unchanged.

¶ **Maine Preparations**—Ever mindful of its role as political harbinger, Maine prepares for its ahead-of-the-nation election this fall. So Maine's Republican Governor, Lewis O. Barrows, comments on the State Democratic convention by asserting that he is quite willing to admit as the main issue in the forthcoming balloting "President Roosevelt and New Deal spending." Since Louis J. Brann—Barrows' predecessor, now seeking a third term as Democratic Governor—indorses "Roosevelt and spending," Governor Barrows declares: "I shall be glad to accept that challenge." And that seems to assure the continuance of Maine's position as a political weather vane, for whether Barrows or Brann is elected, Maine's emphasis on Roosevelt spending is the issue on which the national campaign undoubtedly will be fought.

¶ **Italo-British Relations** — Britain slogs along doggedly toward rapprochement with Italy while Opposition pulls at its coattails. The readiness of both Britain and Italy to sign on the dotted line of friendship—even while guns roar on two continents and French strikes threaten democratic stability—lights a beacon stimulating to hopes for a general European appeasement. Interpreted as especially promising is the projected visit of air-traveling British War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha to Mussolini. While no political significance is officially attached to the visit, it is generally considered as a propitious augury, since such a visit would have been practically unthinkable while the atmosphere engendered by the two-and-a-half years of anti-British propaganda remained undispelled.

¶ **French Strike**—As the strike of French workers spreads to nineteen more factories, Premier Edouard Daladier appeals to the patriotism of the 140,000 individuals now involved in a tie-up of France's national defense factories. He promises to prevent recurrence of "old privileges," such as mass firing and general pay cuts, and assures that grievances will be settled by legal means. The Cabinet meanwhile, approves the Premier's plea for "indispensable" power to rule by decree until July 31. If war makers as well as munition makers everywhere should strike—how quickly international relations would gravitate to reason!

¶ **Labor's Labor Problem**—C. I. O. delegates foregather in Washington for the first meeting since October. Simultaneously their chief, John L. Lewis, reveals that he is far from satisfied with President Roosevelt's efforts to revive business, since the estimated number of unemployed is now 13,000,000 (Mr. Lewis's figures). It is not revealed whether Mr. Lewis proposes to introduce a new recovery program; but, since his organization is demanding the emoluments without the responsibility of a new deal in labor, it would seem reasonable to expect from craft unionism a delineation of its philosophy—unless, indeed, Mr. Lewis is waiting to represent a Labor Party rather than a labor union.

¶ **The Broker Starts Paying**—Richard Whitney, five times president of the New York Stock Exchange, goes to Sing Sing for a five to ten year term for unlawful practices termed grand larceny in the first degree. Many will joy to see the broker broken; many will sorrow; many more will remain merely indifferent. But it will not greatly affect the convict now. Having violated the moral code he now becomes a mere number engaged in restitution. That he goes to jail is a vindication of the impersonality of justice. What he does there, may be merely an unregenerate conformation to human laws or, if he so elects, it may be a demonstration of man's dominion over bars and shackles through moral regeneration. Having suffered an object lesson in the fallacy of wrong ways, his term behind prison walls may offer him opportunity to retire to that inner secret place where the realities of man's essential at-one-ment with his Maker may be contemplated, and true freedom claimed.

Spoils Bill Defeated In Senate by 49 to 20

McKellar Plea for Return to 'Old Methods' Repudiated

Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee—an avowed enemy of the merit system—pleaded with the Senate in vain yesterday to go back to the "good old-fashioned way" of appointing postmasters from the political pie-counter.

All day long the Senate listened to arguments and counter arguments on the McKellar proposal and when the debate finished it overwhelmingly repudiated the postoffice spoils bill, which he and eight other members of his Committee had favorably reported.

Not only that, but the Senate accepted a substitute bill, sponsored by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, providing a tentative first step toward the long hoped-for goal of taking 14,000 first, second and third class postmasters out of politics permanently.

Forty-nine Senators voted to reject the McKellar spoils bill in favor of the O'Mahoney substitute. Only 20 senators were found to publicly support the McKellar proposal.

Civil Service Status

With passage of the O'Mahoney substitute, a civil service situation is presented in Congress unique in the long history of such legislation.

For the first time both Houses of Congress have now passed bills tentatively taking the top ranking postmasters of the country out of the immediate reach of patronage grabbers. The Senate bill, passed yesterday, was a watered-down version of the Ramspeck reform bill which has already passed the House.

Reformers' ardor was dampened, however, by the concessions made in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Keep Merit Pledge, Warning by Norris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 12

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, a friend and adviser of President Roosevelt, warned the New Deal yesterday it must carry through pledges of civil service reform or face the indignation of voters.

"You Democrats said," he declared, "when you wanted the votes of the people of the United States, 'we pledge the immediate extension of the civil service.'

"You had six years' time to do it and you have not done it yet. The word 'immediate,' it seems to me, ought to cry out to you 'stop, look, and listen' before you go back to the people again and ask them to have confidence in your platform pledges.

"You made the pledge. Why did you make it? Did you expect people to believe that as soon as you were in office you were going to violate it? You cited that pledge as one reason why the Democratic candidate should be elected, but you are going in the direction of the other party that you condemned. I helped you condemn it. I think they deserved condemnation. Now you propose to say, as I read the pending measure, "we can violate our pledge because the Republican party violated its pledge.'"

Easy-Going Austria Confronted By National Socialist Control

VIENNA, April 12 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's Austrian lieutenant, Joseph Bürckel, yesterday proclaimed a political holiday of "Easter peace" for Austria until April 25.

"Entire activity of the National Socialist Party in Austria must rest during this time," Herr Bürckel declared.

He announced that it was Herr Hitler's wish to enable National Socialist organizations thus to replenish their power after the period of strenuous campaigning that led up to Sunday's plebiscite in which Austrians voted 99.75 per cent approval of Austro-German union.

By J. E. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 12—With the formalizing of German absorption of Austria completed through the April 10 plebiscite, no diversion now stands in the way of the steps which the National Socialists have taken for the control of Austria. There is no room for doubt but that the party's totalitarian methods and ideals will prevail.

Uniformity will be achieved through a policy of centralization far more far-reaching and effective than anything Former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg could have imagined. And, as has been shown during the last few years in Germany, this will be a co-ordination embracing all spheres of individual activity.

Austrian easy-going "Schlamperei" will now be replaced by National Socialist thoroughness and efficiency and be enforced by men trained in the Third Reich. For example, Wilhelm Keppler, as Herr Hitler's representative for the execution of the Four-Year Plan in Austria, has virtual control of that province's economic future.

Despite the National Socialist stress upon identity of "blood" there are many differences between Austrian and North German which remain to be eliminated. Just as the Prussian in many districts is a mixture of Teuton and Slav, so in the make-up of the Austrian are there

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Paris Cabinet Gets 567-to-5 Chamber Vote

Indicates Possibility of Favorable Action on Decree Powers

140,000 on Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 12—Receiving the support both of the Socialists and Communists, Premier Edouard Daladier established his new government in France with a 576-to-5 vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, today.

The vote was of sufficient size to indicate the possibility of favorable action on the Premier's bill asking decree power for four months over matters of national defense and finance, even should the Socialists, who are not included in his Cabinet, oppose this measure. The decree demands are similar to those which the Senate last week refused to grant to the Popular Front Cabinet of Léon Blum.

Move to Settle Strikes

Meanwhile, Labor Minister Paul Ramadier and Interior Minister Albert Sarraut were attempting to settle the strikes of more than 140,000 workers in 110 plants in Paris and the suburbs. Strikers in aviation factories were reported ready to accept government arbitration and return to work. Other important industries connected with national defense, however, are still affected by the strike.

Primarily due to the workers' demand for higher wages to compensate for increased living costs, the sit-downs are also partly political.

Careful first-hand inquiries revealed that in most cases the order to strike was given by extremists—usually Communists—and was explained to the workers as a protest against the overthrow of Blum's Popular Front Government.

Rejected in Secret Ballots

In several factories where a secret ballot was taken the workers rejected a strike by large majorities, indicating that present movement is not comparable to the spontaneous outburst of sit-down strikes in the summer of 1936.

Premier Daladier, who has pledged himself to evacuate all factories occupied by strikers, is expected to take strong action in the interests of national defense.

Berlin Auditorium For Million Actors

BERLIN, April 12 (AP) — It has been disclosed that construction of an auditorium with an area and plaza capable of accommodating demonstrations by 1,000,000 persons is included in plans for rebuilding Berlin.

The proposed development would entail a change in the course of the River Spree.

Radio to Aid Transoceanic Airlines

Atlantic Weather Service to Aid Airplanes in Dodging Storms

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 12

The House Appropriations Committee refused today to approve a $449,951 appropriation to establish new Weather Bureau stations at 33 airports and inaugurate hourly reporting service at nine other airway points.

The annual Agriculture Department supply bill omitted this item, recommended by the Weather Bureau at the request of the Commerce Department, and approved by the Budget Bureau.

The Committee also rejected the Bureau's recommendation for a $20,000 appropriation to permit establishment of weather bureau stations at Anchorage and Ruby, Alaska, and knocked out a recommended $75,000 item for new equipment at existing airway stations.

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP) — A scheme to outwit the storms of the North Atlantic, for the first time since ocean traffic started between Europe and America, is in formulation for protection of air transport passengers.

The course of storms originating in the Arctic Circle or the Caribbean will be plotted by an elaborate system of observations to which six nations and the Dominion of Canada will be parties.

When giant flying boats begin carrying passengers, mail, and express between America and Europe this year, their captains will be able to fly around, under, or over the "storm fronts" of the Atlantic with the aid of precise meteorological information gathered from the "rim of the ocean" and from ships at sea.

Just returned from an international conference of the four nations planning the inauguration of transatlantic air service, United States representatives said facilities for the ocean-wide weather service to be set up would cost in excess of $1,000,000.

Up to now, accurate weather information has been available to steamships and air transports over only the western half of the Atlantic.

Weather reports will be made and

dispatched from the British Isles, the North Sea area, the Channel, Biscayne Bay, and Mediterranean areas, Portugal, the Azores, Greenland, Iceland, Canada, the United States, and from the West Indies as far south as Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The American representatives at the conference, E. L. Yuravich of the Department of Commerce, and D. M. Little of the Weather Bureau, said elaborate upper-air reports from ships at sea, obtained with "sounding" balloons, would augment the data from land stations.

Pan American Airways, the American transport company which will compete with European lines over the Atlantic, pioneered much of the Atlantic weather information service.

Telecommunications Conference Sets Up Exclusive Radio Bands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—A new chapter in radio protection for transatlantic flying was opened at the International Telecommunications Conference at Cairo, according to Senator Wallace H. White of Maine, who returned here last week in advance of adjournment of the conference, but after its major work had been accomplished.

On March 14 the European experts formally agreed to set aside radio bands from 5640-5700kc. and from 6500-6600kc. for transocean flights. These channels conform to the ruling of the Federal Communications Commission for such trips.

It was not so long ago, as in the case of the famous "Bremen" flight from Europe, that hardy pilots readily scrapped the radio in favor of more and larger gas tanks. The crash of that plane in Canada, in the fog, though not a fatal one, did more to bring home the need for aircraft-radio than any other one thing in aviation history.

Thus today the set-up of the specific allocation of bands in the region between 5,000 and 25,000kc. with a world-wide agreement looks forward to a truly exclusive and permanent arrangement for world air transports.

On each route, pilots will be assured of priority to and from other aircraft and air stations, no matter whether their plane be Swiss, French, Italian, British, or American, and no matter what the time of day, or the time of year.

Short of Hopes

The achievements of the Cairo parley, mainly in highly technical fields, probably fell short of hopes, but were nevertheless substantial. Some important jobs were done, among them the allocation of specific radio bands to polar flying. The next such conference is scheduled for Rome, in 1943.

Senator White said that he had signed the radio regulations of the Cairo Treaty before he sailed for America. "Everything was cleaned up when I left, with the exception of a few formalities," said the chairman. The matter of the "urgent" rate, which has been a difficult prob-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

President Runs Into Difficulty Over Spending

Will Fight Opposition to Pump Priming by Fireside Chat to Public

Writes New Message

White House Denies Split With Garner on Spending Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Scheduling a 45-minute fireside chat for Thursday night—far longer than his usual talk—to present his relief and spending ideas to the country, President Roosevelt is today mobilizing a new national recovery drive.

But over the essential part of the drive—a pump-priming proposal to lend something like $1,500,000,000 to cities, states, and local units for public works projects—wide controversy has sprung up. Many dispatches from Washington recount a widespread rumor that Vice-President Garner at the White House yesterday warned the President against his pump-priming effort. This bureau cannot wholly confirm or deny the report.

Some of the Texan's old newspaper confidants—to whom he gives much information but never grants an interview—were convinced today that he had bluntly told the President of his belief that further heavy expenditures would strain the national credit. Mr. Garner is said, too, to have warned the President that a strong congressional movement would oppose further spending, and that an effort to keep control of the expenditure out of Mr. Roosevelt's hands would ensue.

At the White House today, Stephen T. Early, the President's Press Secretary, referred to the reported discussion when the President and Vice-President met yesterday, and said: "I was there for a considerable part of the meeting and I found nothing of tiff or controversy in the conversation."

But Speaker William B. Bankhead qualifiedly said:

"Published reports of that tiff are grossly exaggerated."

He denied that pump-priming was a principal part of the conversation, or that the President had spoken slightingly of House leadership in the reorganization fight.

Just a Rumor—So Far

In outside sources, however, it was recounted that the President had twitted Mr. Garner about giving to a Washington writer a widely quoted remark—said to be advice given by the Vice-President to Mr. Roosevelt a week ago—that "you must let the cattle put on fat."

The Vice-President is said hotly to have replied that he had not given out any press interview since he has been in Washington. He is then supposed to have communicated with the writer in question, told of his interchange with the President, and thus perhaps given rise to the new crop of rumors about divergences between the United States' First and Second Executives.

However, whether Vice-President Garner is in opposition to resuming big spending or not, an organized drive is under way to mobilize such opposition, appealing to many of the factors which have joined to block other Roosevelt moves at this session. Veteran Congressional observers find it almost incredible to suppose that an election-year Congress would refuse to vote a spending drive.

But the controversy really turns on whether President Roosevelt would be able to control and take credit for the fund. Certain it is that an attempt will be made to "earmark" the money, or otherwise keep it as fully as possible in Congressional hands.

Is History Repeating?

The Garner "Pork-barrel" bill at the end of the Hoover Administration was just such an effort, and if something of this nature comes along to afflict President Roosevelt, history will have indeed taken ironically to repeating itself.

To resist these efforts, the President has put on all steam. Not only is he sending his relief and recovery message to Congress on Thursday noon—according to present schedule—but he is going straight to the country with it. In his fireside chat that same evening, he plans to repeat the Congressional message, to expand, explain, and interpret it.

The usual Roosevelt fireside talks have run from 15 or 20 minutes. That means for 45 minutes a speech

(Continued on Page 23, Column 1)

Chile Is Aroused By Nazi Campaign In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Whatever may be the diplomatic outcome of the critical reference in the German official Politische und Diplomatische Korrespondenz to the treatment accorded the Nazis in Brazil, South Americans in this part of the continent finally admit that they are living "in the shadow of the Swastika." The most significant aspect of the wave of indignation that has enveloped these countries is the confession that hitherto they have underestimated the perils of their invisible frontiers. The "It Can't Happen Here" slogan has lost many enthusiasts.

It is significant also to note the latest sources of this confession—church, conservative, financial, and ultra-nationalist circles who frequently coalesced to secure the adoption of certain fascist or authoritarian tenets to strengthen their internal administration. Many of their leaders are now hastily disclaiming association with un-American systems. If things go wrong at home maybe they will resort to the old-style military revolution, which is 100 per cent Latin American, but from now on it can be assumed that local talk of "national socialism" and envious references to "fascist discipline" will be increasingly questioned.

Another phenomenon—for it is nothing less—is the recognition given in these circles and responsible though fascist-sympathetic news-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Bay State Proposal to Label All Foreign Goods Is Debated

A proposal to label all foreign shoes, hats and textiles sold in Massachusetts in an effort to discourage purchases of such goods brought hearty indorsement from local manufacturers, but equally sturdy opposition from local merchants today.

The plan is to require that foreign-made boots, shoe, wool and felt hats and hat bodies and textiles be plainly labeled, "These goods have been made in foreign countries," and that all advertising of the products be similarly marked.

A delegation of local textile manufacturers from Lawrence, Shawsheen and Andover appeared before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs to urge adoption of the plan. They argued it would promote their own industries and thus the welfare of the State.

At the same time, John V. Atkinson, of Boston, importer of Czechoslovakian shoes, who said his firm spends $750,000 a year in Massachusetts and sells in the State only $35,000 of imported shoes, appeared to oppose passage of the labeling bill. He said his company would be forced to move to another State, if the measure passed.

Similar protests against enactment of the restrictive bill came earlier in the day from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which declared the plan would afford only slight comfort to local industry because the ills of local manufacturers were not due primarily to foreign competition, but to competition from other sections of the United States.

The textile manufacturing delegation was headed by State Representative Edward D. Sirois (D) of Lawrence and included John E. McCormack, attorney for the Pacific Mills, and several representatives of its worsted division.

"Because of the inroads of foreign merchandise, we are losing our jobs," Mr. McCormack told the committee.

Mr. Richardson asked what would be the effect of the bill on groceries where tea, coffee and spices are almost all importations. To this, Representative Sirois replied the bill could be amended to take care of that.

The Chamber pointed out in its statement earlier in the day, that existing Federal laws require adequate marking of foreign made goods and contended duplicate State legislation would establish a precedent which "is likely to lead to complications affecting both imports and exports of all merchandize which may well represent a serious setback for our industry as a whole.

"With a virtual boycott thus aimed against a few items, a law of this kind would open the way for the exclusion of practically everything im-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Intimate Message From Washington

Being an Ambassador Today Not What It Once Was—In Some Respects They Are Glorified 'Office Boys'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, April 12

Diplomatic Washington of today would be a cause of consternation, perhaps even of shocked horror, to the meticulous diplomats of the Seventeenth Century who drafted the rules of protocol which still officially regulate diplomatic relations.

The embassies and legations which house the diplomatic representatives of most of the nations of the world here are in a process of drastic reorientation to conditions never contemplated by their bemedaled predecessors. Their officers still go through the motions of arranging matters between governments, but this is now little more than a ritual. Because of the ease of modern communications important decisions are almost never reached with an ambassador or minister. The ambassador will receive a proposal and promptly forward it to his government. The decision is made in his home office. He is little more than a messenger boy.

But with the decline of this function of negotiating has come the development of new functions. The real work of Washington foreign embassies and legations of today falls into three categories, (1) the gathering of information, (2) propagandizing American opinion, and (3) lobbying.

The degree of activity within these different fields varies with different countries. Lobbying is principally the field of missions from the small American countries whose economy depends heavily on American tariffs and American tourist tastes. Some of them concentrate primarily on strictly commercial interests of their countries exactly as do sectional groups in Congress, or such organizations as New England manufacturers or the sugar lobby. Many of them retain prominent law firms to advise them and do the more direct lobby work for them in Congress or within the Administration. The law firm to which Joseph E. Davies, now U. S. Ambassador to Belgium, formerly to Russia, belongs has been retained regularly by the Dominican Republic.

Spying Is Done Openly

The gathering of information is practiced by all, but more particularly by the missions from the big world powers. Some of them are primarily research staffs of highly skilled experts. There is still some "spying" for military information, but it is done according to tacit rules and in a most polished manner quite foreign to fiction. The War and Navy Departments constantly trade information with foreign military attachés. Much more important than military information is economic information. And at this particular moment much more important still is information about the trend of public opinion.

On this last point the report of Japanese Ambassador Saito to his colleagues in Brussels during the Nine Power Conference last fall that American public opinion opposed any collective action commitments in the Far East was probably the most important diplomatic move of the year. It virtually wrecked the conference. The successful functioning of Japanese diplomacy consisted in accurate analysis of American public opinion, not in negotiations at the State Department.

From reporting opinion to attempting to mold opinion is a logical step. But it represents the biggest break with the old traditions. Therefore it has been approached here with extreme caution by most of the missions. Until the days of the Roosevelt Administration, with its example of the high degree of development of the art of publicity, it was done only in a very unobstrusive manner.

Of course strenuous efforts were frequently made to influence Congress through the so-called social lobby, and by other forms of behind-the-scenes influence. Ambassadors made speeches designed to affect American public opinion. But a new technique of press relations had come. It remained for the Soviet Embassy to establish press relations on a strictly businesslike and modern basis. Soviet Embassy doors were thrown wide for the first time in Washington history to newspaper men. Special receptions were given for them, and they were invited in unprecedented numbers to all of the formal receptions. Washington experienced a diplomatic revolution.

Britain Carries On as Usual

Not all, by any means, have yet followed the example. The British Embassy, with its roots steeped in tradition—and with a wholesome appreciation of the damage which might be done if it laid itself open to the charge of propagandizing—stands at the opposite end of the scale. American newspaper men are not welcomed there—even over the telephone. Britain, publicly at least, leans over backwards.

But more and more others are following the Russian example, with the result that a good many foreign missions increasingly resemble professional publicity organizations. Some put out regular press releases. Many of them hold press conferences. Most of them welcome American newspaper men and are glad of any opportunity to get their national points of view across to the American press.

The Japanese Embassy employs a former American newspaper man as an adviser. The wiser ones lean heavily on their own correspondents here who have contacts with the American press corps. In its Government's crisis the Spanish Embassy enjoys the voluntary advice and co-operation of a score of domestic organizations sympathetic to its cause, has handled its press relations well, and with a good deal of success.

The Russian, Japanese and Spanish Embassies are the most frank and modern in their press relations. The British Embassy is the most traditional. The rest fall in between up and down the scale.

The net result is the emergence of a new diplomacy under which the foreign mission sees itself increasingly as an emissary to public opinion rather than to the head of the State, or to the official Government.

Mussolini Makes Pendergast a Knight

KANSAS CITY, April 12 (AP)—T. J. Pendergast, head of Kansas City's dominant Democratic Organization, was knighted today by the Italian Government.

"The Italians know their friends and know how to show their gratitude," said Alessandro Savorgnan, Italian Vice-Consul of St. Louis, as he placed around Mr. Pendergast's neck a ribbon with the insignia of "Commendator, Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy."

One of the most powerful segments of Mr. Pendergast's organization, which has been in power continuously here since 1926, is a section of the First Ward populated by residents of Italian extraction.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, April 12, 1938

Scene in Hollywood	2
Aviation Comment	2
Chess	8
Sports Page	8
Education Page	9
The Home Forum	10
God's Governing Law of Love [With German Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Harvard Letter	11
Vermont Letter	11
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Radio Timetable	12
Arts and Theater Reviews	12
Behind the Microphone	13
News of Art, Music, and the Theater	14
British Empire Section	15 to 19
Financial Pages	21-22-23
Daily Features	25
Editorials	26

Of All Things . . !

Boys Learn to Darn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Boys who attend the Herbert Hoover Junior High School here should make perfect bachelors—or model husbands.

They are learning to darn their own socks—and they can wield a needle without sewing the stocking together or making a big lump where the toe should be.

It's all being studied in a special class called "social living," recently organized by Mrs. Ouida Mallet, homemaking teacher. Cooking is receiving as much attention as geography or arithmetic.

Laundry (picture of future husbands doing the family wash), nutrition, care of the room, etiquette, and the selection of clothing are also included in the course.

Early, but Sure

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—City Manager H. F. McElroy "laid 'em in the aisles" when he pulled a boner at the inauguration of the new City Administration.

The minute he was nominated and the three seconding speeches were given he was on his feet deeply appreciating his reappointment.

Then he suddenly realized nominations had not been closed.

"Of course," he said, "if someone else is appointed, this speech is all off."

A roar drowned his other remarks.

He was reappointed. Everybody knew he would be.

Name, Please

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Before the election Miss Nellie Galvin, City Hall switchboard operator, had occasional difficulty in distinguishing whether the party wanted "Mr. Lyon" or "Mr. Ryan," both of whom were employees.

The election didn't solve her problem. Now she has "Mr. Flick" and "Mr. Glick."

Putting on Airs

CINCINNATI (AP)—The saxophone and the accordion are definitely climbing the social scale.

Jascha Heifitz, the violinist, is known to be studying the squeeze piano. Cecil Leeson was the saxophone soloist when Jose Iturbi conducted the Rochester Philharmonic, and now an official of a national musical instrument firm here discloses that Percy Grainger, the pianist, is studying the saxophone and the accordion.

Some Strange Laws

FRESNO, Calif. (AP)—There are 2,363 city ordinances in this town and you're liable to get into trouble where you least expect it. For instance:

Don't sell a hamburger without giving the customer a list of ingredients.

If you ride a bicycle on the sidewalk, you must alight, but not bow, on approaching a pedestrian.

A Ready Buyer

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan. (AP)—County Assessor J. P. McGraw has a new watch.

"I'll bet you wouldn't take $5 cash for it," he told a citizen who contended the watch was not worth the $5 minimum required for listing property on tax rolls.

"That's what you think!" the citizen replied. "Even $4 cash would buy it."

"That's a deal," said Mr. McGraw.

In the Boston Section:

School economies urged by Municipal Research Bureau.

Bethlehem builds ships for Government while standing trial by Labor Board.

Tobin glad Bond bill passed although increased power parts were lost.

Tobey to run for Republican senatorship from New Hampshire.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Easter in New York! Perfect convenience for both business and sightseeing..

THE COMMODORE

"New York's Best Located Hotel"

2,000 large comfortable outside rooms, all with private bath, from

$3.50

FRANK J. CROHAN, President

RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

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U. S. Survey Called First Step In Co-ordination of Airports

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A national plan for co-ordination and development of airports, even if on a defense basis, is a logical step in the right direction and assurance has come from Denis Mulligan, who will succeed Fred D. Fagg, Jr., as Director of Air Commerce on April 15, that the Administration at Washington has approved a $150,000 appropriation in the near future for a comprehensive survey of airports in the United States.

The survey will attempt to bring order out of a "local pride" system which has created some 4,000 air fields in the United States. The national airport investment ranges between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000. Seventy-eight cities out of 84 reporting expenses, from a total of 738 cities maintaining municipal air fields, showed an annual average loss of $13,332. Many of these cities are frankly wondering whether they should improve their airport status thus adding to their debt or remain in another and perhaps less important airport classification.

Objects of Survey

The Mulligan survey may be a partial answer to this problem since one of its objectives will be to establish which fields will merit Federal development and maintenance. It might put an end to the clamor for Federal airport assistance which has come from all over the country. The survey also expects to gather more accurate data on air fields in place of the fragmentary and often erroneous information which has been supplied by operators to the Bureau.

The Bureau of Air Commerce, Mr. Mulligan said, was also considering the establishment of a special section to work with prviate fliers. This was set up as a result of the flood of complaints received from private fliers over the new civil air regulations which Mr. Mulligan said were "well founded in many particulars."

Mr. Mulligan, who has been Assistant Director of the Bureau, came to the office in 1934 as chief of the enforcement section. In April, 1937, he was made chief of the regulation and enforcement division and in October was appointed to his present post. His aviation background includes service in the Army Air Corps, the New York National Guard, in commercial aviation and aviation law. He holds degrees from the United States Military Academy, Fordham University Law School and the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University.

Side-Flying Giro

A refinement in the autogiro design of W. W. Kellett, Philadelphia manufacturer, now allows it to fly sidewise in addition to its unconventional "elevator" ascent and descent. According to the Associated Press, this latest version of the "windmill" plane is steered by tilting its windmill to the right or left which causes it to move at right angles to its direction of flight. The craft is controlled entirely, of course, by its rotor vanes.

This new giro, of which Mr. Kellett is building a group for the Army, is said to lift more weight and to fly faster. Also problems of control at low speed are being solved. This has been done by checking the violent vibration that occurred at certain rotor speeds.

Mr. Kellett is satisfied with this stage of development though he says there is much more research work to be done before the autogiro comes into popular favor.

The "hovering" ability of the autogiro has been regarded by military officials as ideal for mechanized warfare. It can be used to deliver orders to marching troops or "spot" artillery fire. Police have used it in traffic control and agriculturists have used it for crop dusting.

Air Brevities

United Air Lines last week placed in regular service on its transcontinental route new Douglas transport planes powered with 2,100-horsepower 14-cylinder, twin-row Wasp engines capable of driving these planes through the skies at 205 miles an hour regular speed and 227 miles an hour fastest speed which makes them, according to United, the fastest and most powerful transports in the nation.

Miscellaneous aircraft operators, including charter and taxi services, flight instruction, experimental and test work, crop dusting, photographic and private fliers, flew 57,936,405 miles in the last six months of 1937 and carried 946,161 passengers, according to a recent report by the Bureau of Air Commerce.

A. D. H.

Army Officer Sets Glider Record

Wide World

Lieut. Lewin Barringer

Who Established an Unofficial Altitude Record for Gliders Over Monteagle, Tenn., According to Maj. Walter M. Williams, Director of the Tennessee Bureau of Aeronautics. Lieutenant Barringer Reached an Altitude of 6,300 Feet, Topping Old Mark by 100 Feet

People Are Urged to Return To Soil for Living, Not Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Is farming a business, or is it a way of living? Dr. Ralph Borsodi, writer and economist, thinks it's the latter, and he holds that the only remedy for the Nation's agricultural ills is a return to the small-scale, self-sustaining type of farming, and abandonment of the movement toward large-scale, industrialized operation. The farmer's economic salvation, he said at a conference at Northwestern University on the possibilities of a self-sufficient agrarian life in a modern world, is in giving up his preference for producing for the market, and operating rather so as to produce all he himself needs and sell the surplus.

Others, including M. L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture, argued at the conference that mechanization, with its concurrent development of larger farms, has brought in the end better living conditions, with more leisure.

This mechanization, though, Dr. Borsodi holds, has brought into farming a commercialization which leads to over-production and a sacrifice of the security of self-sufficiency.

Besides having those now engaged in farming adopt this self-sustaining policy, he would have city folks move out into the country and take up the surplus land vacated through this process of contraction.

Dr. Borsodi is the founder of a community of farms of just this type in Suffern, N. Y. A second such community is being set up in West Nyack, N. Y., and three more are being organized, one near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the other two near Ringwood, N. J.

"A century ago," he said, "we were 80 to 90 per cent rural. Everyone owned his own farm. In spite of boasted progress to mechanize farming, we have now less than 50 per cent of the farmers owning their own farms. The proportion of the farm population has been reduced to one fourth of the total population. That is, we have been moving people from the country into the city and the trend of mechanized farming is still in that direction."

He urged a reverse of this trend and a moving of the city folks out into the country.

"This can be done," he said, "by deliberately setting out to reduce the size of cities, to decentralize industry and make farmers more self-sufficient and reducing the extent to which they produce cash crops. Instead of producing nothing but corn, wheat, milk, cotton and buying everything he eats and wears, the farmer should produce everything he can for himself and to market only the surplus."

Few Film Directors Have Selling Value at Box Office

Scene in Hollywood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

There is a group of about a hundred men in Hollywood whose importance to motion picture production may be, and is, minimized by the public, but never by an astute producer. The longest lived, in point of service, of any Hollywood group, the directors are almost unknown outside Hollywood's own environs.

A few of them, Cecil B. De Mille, Ernst Lubitsch, Frank Capra, King Vidor, may be said to have a certain advertising value at the box office; they are as well known as the stars they direct. The rest are entitled to screen credit, and get it, but have little, if any, value in the sale of the picture to the public.

At least two thirds of them have been directing pictures for from 10 to 20 years. Of these, De Mille, Clarence Brown, Jack Conway, Sidney Franklin, William Wellman, John Stahl, Sam Wood, John Ford, William Seiter, W. S. Van Dyke, Roy Del Ruth, Henry Kling, Frank Borzage, Michael Curtiz, Mervyn LeRoy, Archie Mayo, Lubitsch, and a few others, have managed to stay on top over the whole period, and are on top today. Most of the rest of them, from Sidney Franklin to George Archainbaud, from Henry Hathaway to Norman Taurog, from Alfred E. Green to Irving Cummings, have had both up and down periods.

Recent Arrivals

About one third of the hundred are names which have cropped up in the past few years; but many of them are already well known in the industry—and, indeed, most of these have had long preliminary periods in some other capacity here. Directors such as William Keighley and George Cukor, Max Reinhardt, and John Cromwell, came from stage directing to the screen; Busby Berkeley and Bobby Connolly won their way into the directorial ranks from doing dance sequences for other directors; Fritz Lang, William Dieterle, Robert Florey, and one or two others, came here from foreign countries where they had won high directorial honors. Others have arrived from posts as cutters, assistant directors, dialogue directors, and production assistants in the Hollywood scene. A few were writers before they became directors.

It was a director, D. W. Griffith, who first saw the possibilities of the film as an art form and advanced it out of its former states as a curio in a penny peep show, and, later, a frank imitation of a stage production.

From directors—from Lubitsch, from Vidor, from von Stroheim, von Sternberg, Maurice Tourneur, Rex Ingram, Murnau, Flaherty, Pabst, Korda, René Clair—came the best periods of the film.

An Offenbach Attitude

Lubitsch brought in a sort of Offenbach attitude, smart and sophisticated, but extremely sentimental. His "Marriage Circle," a picture which would be laughed at today, shocked and amused audiences of its time to a greater degree, possibly, than any film since—with the possible exception of von Stroheim's "Foolish Wives." King Vidor first made the war a thing of reality to audiences who never saw it at first hand; but by the side of the later Remarqué story, "All Quiet on the Western Front," his "Big Parade" was romantically inadequate. Maurice Tourneur brought the first painter's eye to the camera, and left a group of films with delightful new backgrounds, groupings, misty scenes designed to suggest something out of a post-impressionist's notebook. Von Sternberg added a modern liking for the primitives and packed his screen canvases with sinuous color and form. Flaherty went afield into the frozen tundra of the north for "Nanook" and the tropical warmth of the South Seas for "Moana"; but he was not uninspired even in New York, and his little documentary film, "Twenty-Four Dollar Island," was a little motion picture masterpiece.

Murnau made film history with Karl Mayer's "Sunrise" script, but did not live to complete what might have been the most brilliant directorial career of them all. Pabst did great things with film in his "Kameradschaft" and "Don Quixote," but his attempts to direct films for an American motion picture company were never successful. Korda fled to England after his delightful "Helen of Troy," which was never properly appreciated—and perhaps made the wisest move he could have made. The French René Clair found wide favor with American audiences with his four or five film masterpieces, "Sous les Toits de Paris" and the rest; and the French "Passion of Joan of Arc" by the young Dane, Karl Dreyer, won instant critical and audience acclaim.

Frank Daugherty

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Mexico Expected to Reject British Plaint on Oil Seizure

MEXICO, D. F., April 12 (AP)—The Mexican Government today prepared a reply—expected to be a flat negative—to a British note charging that political motives inspired the recent expropriation of British oil properties, and demanding their return. The text of the British note, delivered last Friday, was made public last night and its vigor opened the question of whether Britain would invoke economic reprisals in the event of a Mexican refusal to comply.

Meanwhile, the tanker Marie Maersk departed from Tuxpan, Mexico, with the first cargo of 1,000,000 barrels of Government oil sold on contract to W. R. Davis, international oil operator of New York, who several months ago sold the Mexican Government $1,080,000 worth of drilling and pipe-line equipment, agreeing to accept payment in oil. A second boat was scheduled to collect oil at Tampico, Mexico, Friday. Since the expropriation decree, the Nation's storage tanks have become filled to capacity because of the lack of foreign markets.

Called Confiscation

"The expropriation was tantamount to confiscation and was carried out under a veil of legality formed by basing it upon labor issues," the British note said.

"The consequence has been the denial of justice and transgression by the Mexican Government of the principles of international law.

"The real motive of the expropriation was a political desire to acquire for Mexico in permanence the advantages of ownership and control of the oil fields."

Britain charged the Mexican Supreme Court in denying the appeal of the companies against the arbitral verdict calling for wage increases which paved the way for the expropriation, "ignored the fact that essential evidence has been improperly excluded, inadequately considered or unjustifiably overridden by experts and the Labor Board."

Congress in Session

Meanwhile, the two houses of Mexico's Congress met in a brief, joint extraordinary session to consider action on the expropriation and the economic difficulties arising from the drastic move.

The lawmakers are expected to begin work on a new legislative program drafted by President Cardenas to further his "Mexico for Mexicans" policy.

That program includes legislation for the administration of the petroleum industry and a bond issue to help pay claims arising from expropriation.

The British note said Britain did not "question the general right of a government to expropriate in the public interest and on payment of adequate compensation; but this principle does not serve to justify expropriations essentially arbitrary in character."

Taking over the properties, it pointed out "was the culminating point in a series of events, and the question of its validity cannot be separated from these.'

'Foreign' Control Of Canadian Labor Held Weakening

LONDON, Ontario, April 12 (CP)—"Foreign-controlled craft unions" have weakened the Canadian labor movement and delayed progress and industrial reforms, A. R. Mosher, President of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, told the eighth annual convention of the Congress here yesterday.

"Powerful influences are at work in Canada to rob us of our liberties and to forestall every effort to establish a more equitable social and economic order," Mr. Mosher said.

"We are confronted with the fact that only a small percentage of the workers in Canada are organized, and that where organization does exist there is division between outvoted craft unions and the more modern industrial unions. The workers are also divided as between national and international unions.

"I have the firm conviction that if Canadian workers were freed from the shackles of foreign-controlled unions, craft unions would largely disappear in Canada and a united movement, based on industrial organization, would not only be possible in a very short time, but there would be a tremendous increase in the number of workers organized."

Entangling Alliance in the Making

Echo, Artur Grim

But the End Is Not Yet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Young Mr. Paddipaws is poised right on the brink of an entangling alliance. But because he is an English kitten and the ball of yarn is Scottish the complications will be saved from becoming international.

In the background two of his relatives are pacing out of the picture in what appears to be high disdain, but is more likely a bowl of cream in the offing. Certainly they do not intend to join their adventurous brother in any situation which he may see fit to bring upon himself.

In about 10 minutes the scene will be radically altered. There will be a tangle of yarn, four churning white paws, and a roguish gleam in the one blue eye which is still visible.

Herds of Australian Cattle on the Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Things have been busy in the Australian back country, where watches are few and time is measured by the sun.

For it has been the mustering time on the big cattle ranches. Young steers will be rounded up and driven to the big centers. Frequent dawns find the ranch homestead a place of great activity, for the men set out every few days on a mustering trip which may last up to a week.

The wild bush cattle will be away at a gallop as soon as they spy the oncoming horsemen. After that it is a matter of swinging them into a mob, steadying the lead of the bunch and keeping the tail coming on after the leaders. This work, with its incessant galloping, soon quietens the lively young colts of the musterers. And for all the rush and noise of the work, each pair of men may easily get the feeling they are alone in the vast country. Only as the camp is approached will they catch glimpses of other musterers also driving their beasts in for the roundup.

From the early-morning coolness the day soon passes into the heat and dust.

From the camp the roundup may be seen as a series of dust storms converging upon the watcher. There is an obstinate bawling from the herds and yelling of men. And when the roundup is ended the men are glad to sit down to their mid-day meal of corned beef and "damper" (oven bread). There is little to say, and little time to say it, for the camp must be moved next day.

Two at a time, the musterers draft out their cattle, the horses working almost without direction, twisting and turning in their task of heading off the beasts and driving them toward the camp. Here other men are waiting and as each animal is cut out from the mob a man races forward and turns it into a cut, fenced about, which leads to the corral.

Quick judgment and good horsemanship must be shown in these moments. A man must not become flurried in the face of the rush of an oncoming herd.

Sheik of Araby's Son Weds in Rich Moslem Ceremony

BISKRA, Algeria, April 12 (AP)—A college professor's daughter and a son of North Africa's ranking sheik were married yesterday in an elaborate ceremony at which the bridegroom was absent and the bride unseen.

In strict accordance with Moslem rites, the modern-minded bride, Douja Ben Smaia, stood discreetly veiled behind a lacelike stonework in the gallery above the huge ceremonial hall.

Also holding to the ancient customs of his forefathers, the bridegroom, Si Mohammed Ben Gana, son and titular heir of the Sheik of Araby, was taking a ceremonial bath in a separate room of his father's ancient palace when the marriage contract was sealed.

Five thousand richly robed guests, including the French Governor-General of Algeria and the highest Moslem and Arab dignitaries attended the palace ceremony.

The Sheik of Araby's title was recognized by France when he aided in the French conquest of Morocco. He was awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and a large annual income, along with the right to maintain his own guard here. Algeria has been under French domination since 1847.

Millions of Chinese Peasants Rendered Destitute by War

HANKOW, China (AP)—Japan's "unofficial" war has inflicted incalculable hardship on millions of peasants.

The Government estimates that at least 100,000,000 persons, or one fourth the entire population of the country, are affected by the war.

In the wake of the conflict which is now in its eighth month, it is estimated that 500,000 Chinese soldiers have been killed or wounded.

The number of civilians slain or injured by Japanese air-bombings, attacks on villages, bombardment of residential areas, and the burning of homes, according to the Government, runs into tens of thousands.

Whole villages and towns have been laid waste.

Scores of universities, colleges, high schools, libraries and cultural institutions have been demolished. In several instances Chinese hospitals, missions and other charitable and relief institutions have been bombed.

Farmers have lost their homes, their savings, their cattle, and the plows and animals with which they tilled the good earth. Merchants have lost their shops and merchandise. Laborers have lost their jobs. Women have lost their children.

At least one tenth of China's war-ridden masses have evacuated or lost their homes, the Government estimates, while the remainder have stayed behind to face whatever fate awaits them in the Japanese-occupied areas.

Of the 10,000,000 war sufferers at least one half, according to official estimates, suffered privation and peril during their long journeys in search of places of safety and shelter.

The finances of the Chinese Government, drained by the war, are inadequate to meet the gigantic problem of providing shelter, food, clothing and heat for these millions of war derelicts.

Native and foreign relief organizations have helped. Contributions of the American Red Cross and of individual Americans and business firms have been a boon to China's war victims.

Braving hardships and dangers, most of China's war refugees, driven from their homes, walked hundreds of miles over badly rutted roads, in freezing cold weather and often scantily clad, in search of cover and protection.

Stranded, starved, exhausted and deprived of all means of livelihood, these hordes of homeless humanity poured into the cities and towns outside the war zones. Lacking other facilities, the municipal authorities lodged the army of ragged, hungry and forlorn war refugees in barns, stables, theaters, warehouses, temples, open fields, and in cemeteries.

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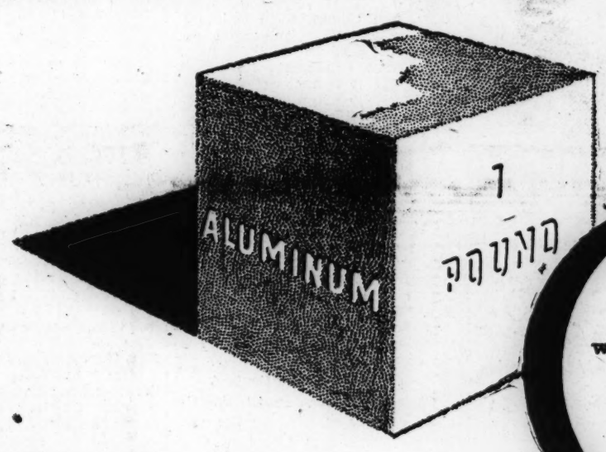

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Easy-Going Austria Confronted By National Socialist Control

(Continued from Page 1)

Slav, Hungarian, and Italian elements. The tradition of the Austrian is cosmopolitan and imperialistic. Everything will be done to root out this tradition and Hapsburg legitimism will be as ruthlessly stamped out as Austro-Marxism.

Freedom of expression, which democracy considers the basis of genuine progress, must now be subservient to the ideals of National Socialism, which means subordination to its Weltanschauung — ideology — in all spheres.

In art, Vienna has always been justly regarded as the home of the artistic inspiration of the Teuton. Its contribution to all forms of art made itself felt in the Reich long before 1914; from its Kunstgewerbeschule—Applied Art School—and its music academies emerged new forms which influenced the whole German-speaking world. But all this implied experimentation along lines disapproved by the National Socialist.

In religion, Austria is predominantly Roman Catholic, and the Vatican has exercised far-reaching control through its domination of the schools and through the Jesuit educational institutions in Vorarlberg.

But that will soon change. The Austrian Roman Catholics will have to learn, as have members of the same faith in the Third Reich, the difference between "political" and "non-political" religion and to realize that the primary object of all culture, including religion, is to produce a nation of National Socialists.

Under Four-Year Plan

Temporarily, however, the sacrifice of their political liberties by the Austrians will be compensated for by material benefits. Field Marshal Hermann Göring's incorporation of Austria in the Four-Year Plan was accompanied by an announcement of work-creation schemes which ultimately will remove unemployment for all Austrians who can prove their pure Aryan origin, according to National Socialist standards. When compulsory service in the Labor Corps and the armed forces has absorbed most of the youth, there will be room enough for the rest of the employable population in industry and agriculture.

The German, moreover, views with pleasure the conquest of Vienna. Whereas the Austrian can only expect the benefits of the Eintopfgericht—one dish meal—the German hopes, with what justification it remains to be seen, improvement in the continually lowered quality of his food as well as a drop in prices.

In Austria, food is both cheaper and of better quality. The standard of Austrian cooking is also far higher than in most parts of Germany and it is expected that the offer of higher wages will attract the best Austrian cooks to other parts of the Reich. The Berliners hope also in this way to solve their servant problem which has been growing more serious for the last two years, by getting maids from Austria.

Skilled in Field of Fashions

Vienna, famous for its tailors and its shoemakers, its dress creations, and its artistic leather goods, will certainly receive large orders from the well-to-do in Germany, now that it will be possible to purchase these things in marks and so avoid the necessity for obtaining foreign exchange. It will also be interesting to see whether the Vienna beauty preparations which the German woman in the Third Reich has not been able to obtain hitherto will become popular here.

And what of the Viennese? Will they still be able to get their "Schlagobers"—whipped cream—in the Ring cafés as of old and will their delightful Konditoreien still be full of the delicious pastries which enjoy a world reputation? Or will these also gradually disappear or be replaced by productions similar but of inferior quality? If so, this will probably seem the greatest sacrifice to the building up of a Greater Germany by many of the old-time Viennese!

But all the problems between the Third Reich and Austria are now internal problems of the German-speaking peoples themselves. They will be settled for the immediate future at any rate from Berlin, according to the leadership principle ruling this totalitarian state.

Chile Aroused by Nazi Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

papers to facts hitherto acknowledged only by international observers and correspondents. Let these facts speak for themselves is today's attitude, admitted for the first time by one newspaper: "National socialism, the same as fascism, was not considered here as an 'export article' in the beginning, but, little by little, it has extended its propaganda to all European countries containing German minorities and, finally, to our America, making the grave mistake of considering German immigrants in these countries as citizens of the greater Germany.

"An intense Nazi propaganda drive is under way in all American nations with the undoubted object of creating what do not exist—German minorities—sowing unnecessary confusion among the old emigrants of German race with coercive measures such as the prohibition to adopt new citizenship."

With recognition of these facts, conceded in the indignation aroused by the direct issue with Brazil, a movement is discernible in many of these countries—Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Colombia—to resist the transfer of European racial and ideological problems to these lands. No official statements have been made but it is inconceivable that the solidarity of press and political parties in this respect will pass without notice. The spontaneity of the indignation is notable, and if the situation has produced any tactical moves these have been on the part of the left-wingers and aggressive supporters of democracy. These elements, instead of adopting the "told you so" attitude, have allowed the Politische and Diplomatische Korrespondenz blunder to arouse the fascist-inclined rightists. Their soft-pedalling attitude has enabled national feeling to develop in voluminous unanimity in all countries.

Germans in Chile Content

Chile, following Brazil, is the chief country affected by the Berlin newspaper's protest that German Nazis are the subjects of lamentable measures, for the Berlin phrase denouncing the situation in Brazil "as in other Latin-American States," must assuredly embrace the situation of the many thousands of German birth in the southern agricultural belt between Santiago and Puerto Montt. There is no knowledge of any "lamentable measures" having been taken against Germans in this country. On the contrary the majority are comfortably settled and assimilated and have forged for themselves a prosperous position, besides contributing to the wealth and welfare of Chile. But the Government, while not doubting the loyalty and affection of these southern citizens, cannot disregard the political implications of the Brazilian incident. These German-Chileans, like all nationals, have freedom of tongue, schooling, and religion. It would be of manifest danger to the nation if this freedom was exploited by alien political influence on the excuse of racial affinity.

Chile Awake to Danger

Chilean anxiety had become more acute before this warning. The local Nazi party, although not numerically strong, adopted political tactics similar to those evident in Germany before the same creed was finally enthroned in power. These tactics also followed the advice of imported literature on the subject. There is no direct evidence, but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that some kind of alien co-operation has been available.

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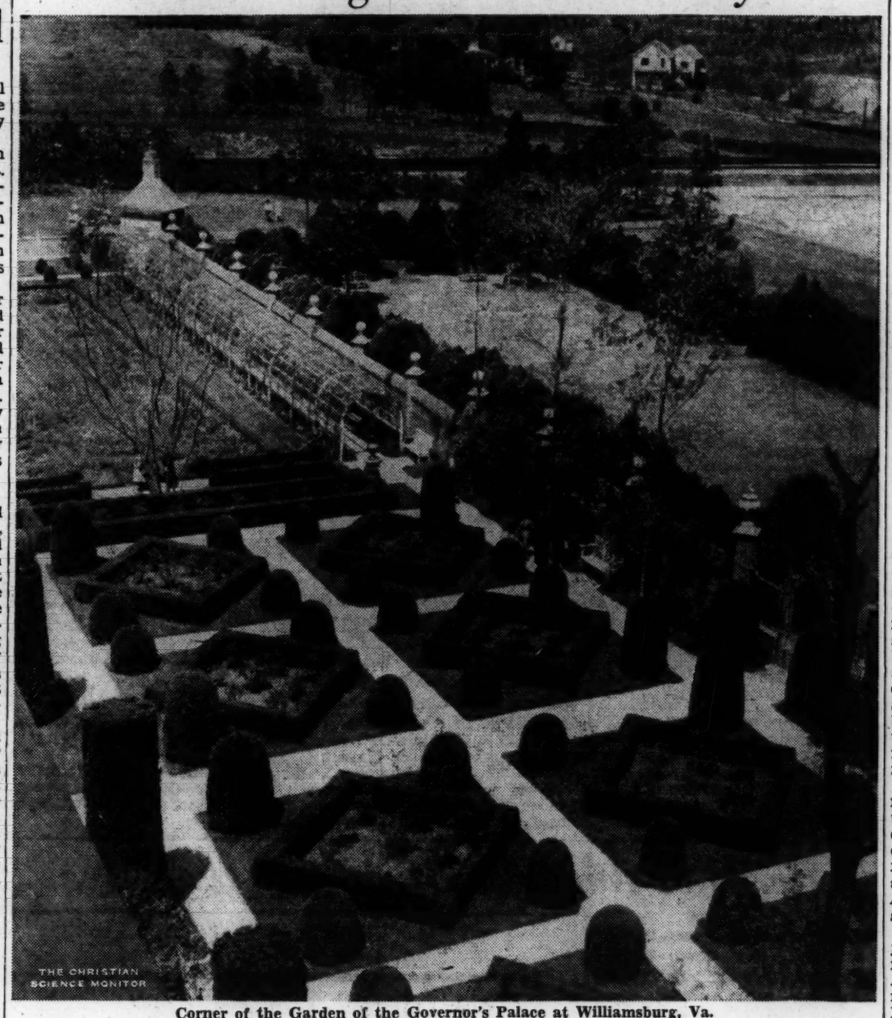

Corner of the Garden of the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, Va.
Restored at a Cost of More Than a Million Dollars, It Welcomes Visitors at the Same Time That Other Historic Gardens in the State Are Open for Inspection

Virginia Opens Garden Gates to Visitors

Arrival of spring in Virginia is a signal for citizens to throw open their finest gardens to visitors.

Nowhere is the season more publicized than in this "State of Presidents." Winchester celebrates with pageantry and frolic the unfolding of a pink cloud of apple blossoms in the Shenandoah Valley. Alexandria dusts off an old stagecoach to give color to its annual tour of historic homes and gardens. Other towns emphasize various flower specialties.

After an overnight visit on the banks of the Potomac at Gunston Hall, home of George Mason, now opened by Louis Hertle of Chicago, Lord Balfour is reputed to have commented: "Now I understand the great Virginia statesmen of the Revolutionary period as I never did before."

Aids in Restoration

Believing that many people might profit by similar enlightenment, the Garden Club of Virginia has made garden restoration a major undertaking. Work is financed by entrance fees charged to a long list of famous estates open to the public during Garden Week, which this year runs from April 25 through April 30.

With proceeds from Garden Week, the Club has aided in restoring gardens around the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, in preservation of stately trees planted by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, in restoration of gardens at Kenmore, Fredericksburg home of George Washington's only sister, Betty Lewis; at Stratford, Westmoreland County home of the Lees; and at the Manse at Staunton, birthplace of Woodrow Wilson.

Information booths are maintained in leading Virginia cities and in Washington, to guide tourists during Garden Week. As a matter of convenience, the state is divided into districts. If a garden tourist, for instance, wants to make his headquarters at Charlottesville, short trips will take him to Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's mountain-top home; to Ash Lawn, once owned by James Monroe, and to Castle Hill which boasts the "largest and finest box hedges in America."

Seventeen miles beyond Charlottesville at Greenwood stands Mirador, girlhood home of Viscountess Astor. Today the mansion is owned by Mrs. Ronald Tree, a niece of the Langhornes.

If one prefers to see the James River gardens, there is Brandon, one of the most beautiful of Virginia estates, or Westover, the Byrd family mansion, dating back to 1730 in whose garden is a monument to William Byrd II. At Carter's Grove the "finest Georgian woodwork" will be on display.

At Sabine Hill, a mile back from the banks of the Rappahannock is an English garden of five terraces. Hickory Hill, 20 miles north of Richmond, has an old box walk where the hedges meet to form an arch 30 feet above the 300-foot long walkway.

A special admission charge is arranged for the week entitling garden tourists to Williamsburg, colonial capital restored with Rockefeller millions, to visit all buildings and three private houses.

The Alexandria tour is scheduled for April 16. Here a single admission ticket entitles the visitor to wander through any or all of 16 houses, considered to be outstanding examples of early American architecture.

For Gadsby Tavern

This year proceeds from the Alexandria tour will go for restoration work at Gadsby's Tavern where Washington delivered a farewell address to his neighbors before assuming the Presidency of the United States. The paneled ballroom of the Gadsby's was bought by the Metropolitan Museum in New York several years ago, but the Alexandria Association is going ahead with the restoration of the roof, dormers and cornice of the old tavern, where an extensive private collection of early American furniture is housed.

Spain and Ethiopia Held Keys to Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 12—The British Government's note requesting that the Ethiopian question be placed on League of Nations agenda for the Council's meeting, May 9, is regarded here as indicating not that Britain intends to recognize Italy's sovereignty immediately after the League has given permission but as a preparatory move which will enable recognition to be granted as soon as Italy begins to move volunteers out of Spain.

The Government's action is the first tangible result of the Anglo-Italian negotiations which have produced a new, but as yet unpublished, agreement between the two powers.

The decision to move for the recognition of Ethiopia is fully in line with Prime Minister Chamberlain's "realistic" policies. It is additional evidence that the present British Government has come definitely to the conclusion Premier Mussolini is in earnest about wanting Britain's friendship now that Reichsführer Hitler has obtained control of Austria. In this connection, Downing Street spokesmen now declare Italians will be easier to get out of Spain than Germans.

The Government's decision, as was expected, has aroused much indignation in opposing circles. Even some Government supporters are not prepared to agree that the wrong which Italy committed against Ethiopia can be righted by another wrong perpetrated against Spain. They would have preferred that the British Government make no agreement with Italy rather than to make one on a basis of expediency rather than principle.

The fact remains also that the man in the street distrusts Italy. The week-end Hyde Park rally of more than 50,000 persons demanding that Britain "save Spain" is evidence of widespread feeling against re-establishing friendship with Italy at this juncture.

Rome Accord Reached

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 11—Restoration of clear diplomatic relations, in the hope of overcoming problems which have characterized Anglo-Italian diplomacy during the last three years, has been achieved with the conclusion of negotiations between the British Ambassador and the Italian Foreign Minister here.

The Earl of Perth and Count Galeazzo Ciano, as the result, are expected to initial the new agreement between Britain and Italy within another week.

Britain's recognition of Italy's Ethiopian Empire, and Italy's pledge to withdraw all volunteers and raw material from Spain as well as to respect Spain's "integrity" are understood to be major points of the agreement. These will be covered in an exchange of letters which will accompany a protocol with a series of annexes dealing with specific Anglo-Italian problems.

Utmost care is being taken to define future relations in clear language with the view to preventing repetition of many misunderstandings and misrepresentations which arose after conclusion of the "gentlemen's agreement" on the Mediterranean, Jan. 2, 1937.

Those annexes dealing with British-Italian interests in the Red Sea, Suez Canal, and Northern Abyssinia will be signed also by the Egyptian Minister to Rome on behalf of the Cairo Government.

Exact terms of the Anglo-Italian pact are not yet known, but it is stated there is no aspect of Anglo-Italian relations which is not touched by it.

Points of Agreement

ROME, April 11 (AP)—It is believed that the new Anglo-Italian treaty will cover these principal points:

1. A British undertaking to work through the League of Nations for recognition of Italian Sovereignty in Ethiopia.
2. Italy's agreement to withdraw troops from Spain.
3. Reaffirmation of mutual recognition of each other's interests in the Mediterranean, and extension of this to include the Red Sea.
4. Return of Italy's Libyan garrison to peacetime basis.
5. British promise to respect Italy's right of passage through Suez Canal to its East African possessions.
6. Agreement to refrain from radio propaganda attacking one another's interests.

Envoy to Visit Rome

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain is planning to send one of his key ministers to call on Premier Mussolini to seal Britain's new friendship with Italy, informed sources said today.

War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha, it was said, would stop in Rome on his return from an inspection trip to the British fortified island of Malta in the Mediterranean and "quite likely will pay a courtesy call on Signor Mussolini."

The War Minister, traveling by air, was due in Malta Saturday and to return to London April 25.

He would thus call in Rome about a week after the expected signature of the Anglo-Italian agreement.

London Press Split

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—The Liberal News Chronicle charged the Ethiopian recognition section of the Anglo-Italian understanding was a "final betrayal of the only attempt the British Government have made—and a very half-hearted attempt at that—to uphold the sanctity of peace and justice in international affairs."

The Daily Mail, which has shown strong sympathy for Germany and Italy, editorially praised the Government, declaring, "common sense now is triumphing in the long run" and that an Italian agreement should have a "settling influence on Europe generally."

The Ethiopian Legation announced that Halie Selassie, the exiled Emperor, would oppose Britain's move at Geneva.

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Exclusive Radio Bands Set For Transoceanic Airplanes

(Continued from Page 1)

lem between the radio and wire carriers and American business users, was left in its "status quo," as was also the problem of the deferred letter telegram and the question of abolition of the code and plain text message in one unified classification in international messages.

The importance attributed to these business problems discussed by the various sub-committees at Cairo may be better appreciated by the comment made by Louis G. Caldwell, Washington radio attorney, at the preparatory meeting in Washington at the FCC, before the delegation sailed. It was said then that "around $300,000 worth of vice-presidents will be there at Cairo to fight for the communication carriers," but that only one or two men would cross the Atlantic to fight the battle for the American business users.

Telegraph Provisions

Apparently the United States delegation put up a pretty good line of warfare in defense of the embattled "users," however, in that the struggle to ward off the unification of the code and plain text was a success, if only for the present. As far as signing the telegraph provisions may be concerned, there are so many aspects of this matter to consider, especially from the standpoint of the State Department and its responsibility from a monetary angle, that the postponement until 1943 is in no sense a defeat, but probably a major victory in the long run.

Senator White felt that aviation frequencies for use by American air transport operators were well looked out for at the recent telecommunications parley. "We assigned them for intercontinental aviation, as well as for Polar, North America, Pan-American, and Transpacific routes," said this legislator today.

Paul Goldsborough, who has also just returned from the Cairo meeting, as an unofficial delegate for the American Air Transport interests represented by Aeronautical Radio Inc., reports a great deal of activity in regard to the air discussions and assignments for new and present transoceanic air routes.

Since Europe is eager to attach frequencies and radio bands for broadcasting at all these administrative conferences, barrages are usually laid down on United States "mobile" bands to the end that these are decreased under pressure by these foreign nations.

Maritime Bands

Great inroads on the maritime bands have recently been made, in one instance, as great as 150 kilocycles from the mobile band between 6,000 and 6,150 k. c. which has been widened for broadcasters to 6,300. As one expert has put it, "I do not see how they can take any more away from maritime frequencies, as they are well down into it now." This was done in the high frequencies at Cairo where a departure from previous practice was made in that aviation was assigned specific bands, in accordance with the Havana regulations in the new proposed Havana Treaty signed in December, 1937.

Incidentally, the three Havana treaties, as well as the so-called "Inter-American Arrangement," which is merely another name for a fourth treaty that was signed at Havana in December, 1937, have not yet been presented to the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, after a lapse of nearly four months. This is said to be due to the request by Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the FCC that these treaties be "held up" in the State Department for the present though no official reason has yet been made.

Other Air Lines

In general, specific bands were assigned to the use of aeronautics, instead of allocation of frequencies, as in the past. Eight important air lanes from Europe to other parts of the world were assigned aeronautical bands at Cairo. These included routes to North America, one by way of the Arctic region, and one over the North Atlantic. The third route was that from Europe to Africa. Another was that flown between Europe, Asia and Australia, which any number of British pilots, some of them women, have pioneered. Another important route from a commercial air highway standpoint was the Europe-South American-Transpacific route. These, in addition to the Inter-American on the band from 8215-8235 k. c. made up the new allocations.

This step to promulgate regulations to cover future air traffic with assignments of radio channels over oceanic routes from Europe is extremely interesting at just this time. Important flights have usually been granted special assignments of radio frequencies suited to their particular needs, by the governments to which they owed allegiance, and in co-operation with other nations over whose countries they planned to fly.

The reports sent in by these pioneers on the world airways have gradually helped to build up a small amount of data to guide aviators on subsequent flights over the same routes. Not all frequencies can be used both day and night, or in all weather conditions, and these, too, have needed additional study by experts all over the world.

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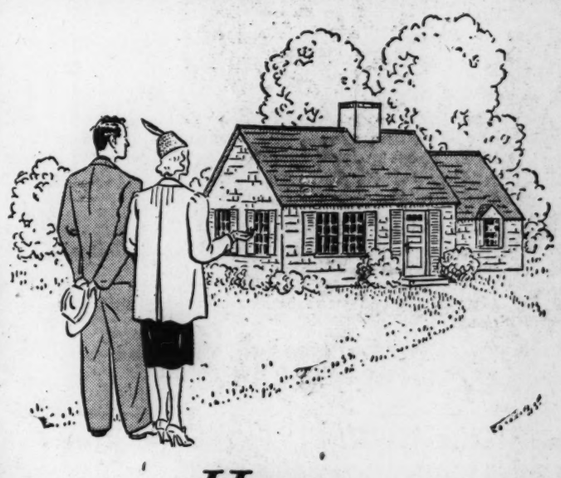

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Spoils Measure Repudiated By Senate Vote of 40 to 29

(Continued from Page 1)

getting the O'Mahoney-Ramspeck bill passed, which caused bitter disappointment in some quarters. Contrary to the original Ramspeck bill the Senate version requires senatorial confirmation for the 14,000 postmasters, and instead of life tenure it provides an 8-year term. The present term is 4 years. Aside from doubling the term, the chief reform is a requirement that appointees must henceforth be picked from civil service lists. Even here, the selection is made from one of the three highest instead of the top man, as under the stringent terms of President Roosevelt's executive order of July, 1936, which is now in effect.

The reform fight now goes to conference to iron out differences between the House and Senate versions. It is possible that House leaders will concede stnatorial confirmation, in return for their provision of life tenure. On the other hand, the mood of the House is uncertain, as shown by its willingness to affix a spoils amendment to the recent reorganization bill; and it may repudiate even the life tenure proviso.

Yesterday's debate brought one of the characteristically frank appeals from Senator McKellar for the "good old way" of patronage appointments.

What was more important it brought from Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska—friend and sympathizer with President Roosevelt—one of the sharpest demands heard in a long time that the New Deal put its house in order.

Mr. Norris, whose views carry weight at the White House, made just such an appeal as this before the 1936 election, following which Mr. Roosevelt issued his famous July executive order, removing the 14,000 top postmasters from the pie-counter and requiring the stringent appointment of the highest man in a competitive examination.

Who Are Affected

The postmasters affected in the new bill are the highest paid officials; fourth-class postmasters are already under civil service.

Up to the time of Mr. Roosevelt's July, 1936, order, these 14,000 postmasters were picked politically, without examination, serving a brief four-year term, with confirmation required by the Senate. This has been the "traditional" American system, to which Senator McKellar made unavailing appeal yesterday.

Mr. Roosevelt's reform order put the 14,000 squarely under civil service, giving them life tenure, without the political requirement of senatorial confirmation. His order however did not have the permanency of law, and could be repealed by another executive order at any time.

Accordingly the House passed the Ramspeck bill continuing the two reforms of life tenure and absence of senatorial appointment, but relaxing Mr. Roosevelt's strict provision of the highest man in the competitive examination. They provided selection by the postmaster general of one from the highest three, giving an element of political selection.

Senator McKellar, as Chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, backed by eight other Senators, then introduced a substitute bill going back to the old patronage system described by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan as a return to "plain, frank, candid spoilsmanship." With utmost candor, Senator McKellar defended the "old system," as best.

Backed McKellar

The eight Senators who backed Senator McKellar's bill in the Post Office Committee and reported it out for subsequent repudiation by the Senate were:

Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona.

Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina.

William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota.

James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina.

James E. Murray (D) of Montana.

William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey.

Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota.

Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire.

Senator Brown subsequently explained he did not favor the McKellar bill but voted it out to get it discussed.

Coogan Sues Stepfather And Mother for Earnings

LOS ANGELES, April 12 (AP)—Jackie Coogan, the "Kid" of the silent screen, filed suit yesterday against his mother and stepfather, demanding that they turn over to him four million dollars' worth of property and assets he earned as a film star. Mr. Coogan set forth that he was virtually "broke," dependent upon his small earnings in occasional pictures. His mother, he charged, was under the undue influence of her present husband, Arthur L. Bernstein.

Superior Judge Emmet Wilson appointed a temporary receiver for Mr. Coogan's assets and those of his mother and Mr. Bernstein and set April 20 as a date for a hearing. Through his counsel, Charles J. Katz, Mr. Bernstein denied all of the charges and said he would contest the suit.

A Youthful Shepherd Cares for His Flock

Ronald, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Lane, Pendleton, Ore.
A Scene of the Slopes of Eastern Oregon Where Nearly 100,000 Sheep Are Raised in the Umatilla National Forest

Curb to Summer Strikes Seen in NLRB Decisions

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—The Inland Steel Company served notice on the National Labor Relations Board it would not obey an order to sign any collective bargaining agreement with the C. I. O. until the board ruling had been upheld by the courts, in a brief communication to that Board yesterday.

Climaxing a series of rulings on the processes of collective bargaining, the Labor Board last Wednesday advanced beyond court-tested precedents and ordered Inland to bargain with C. I. O.'s Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and, if an agreement was reached, to put it in writing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Organized labor's efforts to transform last summer's defeats on the picket line into victory in the courts under the aegis of the Wagner Labor Relations Act secured two significant gains over the week end which are looked upon in labor circles here as raising some obstacle to a repetition this summer of the strikes which resulted in 18 fatalities last year.

The Labor Board itself made what may prove in practical effect its most significant contribution to the cause of unionization when it found Republic Steel Corporation guilty of violations of Federal statute, ordering it to disband its company union, rehire most of the strikers who lost their jobs after the "little steel strikes," and cease from the multitude of anti-union practices on which the Labor Board placed the blame for the strike and the loss of life.

Simultaneously one of the most impressive arrays of progressive legal talent yet mobilized in behalf of a labor cause was thrown by the National Lawyers Guild into the breach to defend Edward Lamb, of Toledo, Ohio, a prominent regional attorney for the C. I. O., against disbarment proceedings brought against him because of his behavior last August in opposing the granting of an anti-strike injunction in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Lawyers for the Defense

The group includes Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor-General of the United States, Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Jerome N. Frank, member of the Securities Exchange Commission and Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the Wisconsin University Law School. Lee Pressman, General Counsel of the C. I. O. is also a member, as—indicating the importance of the issue at stake to the entire labor movement—is also Joseph Padway, General Counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

The Labor Board decision strikes directly at Tom Girdler, the employer who more than any one other today symbolizes the anti-union movement in American industry, and therefore constitutes a frontal challenge to the position of this group. The defense of Mr. Lamb represents a rising of younger legal talent against an important but incidental phase of the employer-labor struggle, namely, what appears to be an effort to discredit lawyers who represent the C. I. O. and thereby weaken the C. I. O.'s power of resistance.

The two developments coincide at a time when employers and labor leaders are looking forward to the summer season, which is the normal strike season. They are beginning to wonder whether the summer of 1938 will witness a repetition of the events of June, July and August of 1937 when anti-union employers determined to resist the tide of unionization even though it involved a clash with the Wagner Act and the Labor Board.

Further Appeals Certain

Since they challenged the constitutionality of the Act it has been upheld by the Supreme Court. Now the means to which they resorted, particularly in the "little steel" strikes, to prevent unionization, are being directly challenged by the Labor Board in a series of decisions, all of which will almost certainly be appealed in the courts.

Early last week the Board ruled against Inland Steel Corporation. On Saturday it delivered the longest and most detailed decision it has yet handed down, evidence of the importance it attaches to it, against Republic Steel Corporation. Hearings are still being held on charges brought by labor against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, but are expected to be concluded shortly.

The Republic decision is viewed among informed labor observers as important because it concerns Republic Steel Corporation, than because of the legal issues raised in the decision. If Mr. Girdler can be required under the law to refrain in the future from all the practices of which he was found guilty by the Board it will mean elimination of most of the traditional practices by which many employers have for generations kept unions out of their plants.

Most such practices have been denounced in previous decisions of the Board. It is primarily a question now of whether the ban can be made to stick against Mr. Girdler. The ban covers all varieties of anti-union action ranging from persuasion to intimidation. They include company unions, company relations with policy, company purveyance of arms and munitions to police, company financing of special police units, company sponsorship of anti-labor citizens groups. If Mr. Girdler's foremen are in the future inhibited from telling workmen that they must belong only to the company union, and from bearing weapons against strikers the C. I. O. will feel that it has won a major victory.

The only new issue raised by the Republic decision is the question whether the Labor Board can force reinstatement of employees discharged for strike activities, even in instances where strikers have been found guilty of violence during the strike.

The Board has taken the position that the Republic Corporation instigated the strike by its efforts to prevent union organization. It found the company guilty of acts of violence and of violations of the law. The company's action resulted in the killing of several strikers, whereas no person on the company side was killed. It insists that the company is more guilty of violence than the strikers. Therefore, it argues that the company did not come into court with clean hands, has no right to protest against defensive violence on the part of the strikers, and must reinstate at least those strikers whose actions were, in the opinion of the Board, provoked by the action of the company. It did not require reinstatement of all strikers convicted of violence. The more extreme cases were passed over.

Indications are that Republic will make this aspect of the board's decision a major feature in its appeal against the decision.

What of the Summer?

The question which interests Washington most immediately is what this means to industrial peace of the coming summer. Definite court decisions may not come for many months. What has happened is that the summer of 1937 provided the test cases which are only now reaching the point of definitive analysis. The general impression is that labor forces will be inclined in general to await conclusion of the tests before precipitating on their initiative any more tests. There is nothing they can do on the picket lines to improve their immediate legal position. And if they win the tests in the courts their position will be enhanced so significantly that they may not need to strike.

The disbarment proceedings against Mr. Lamb are viewed with unusual interest in legal circles. It is the first attempt in the current labor-employer conflict to rule one of labor's most aggressive and able young attorneys out of court. The Defense Committee, including the top luminaries of the United States Department of Justice, declares that the proceedings "menace the right of members of the bar to represent unpopular causes."

Dr. George Bird Grinnell

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Dr. George Bird Grinnell, who passed on yesterday, often was called "the Father of Conservation" and the greatest authority on the Plains Indians.

An heir to the tradition of John James Audubon, artist and pioneer American naturalist, Dr. Grinnell founded the Audubon Society for the protection of birds in 1886 and participated in organizing the Boone and Crockett Club in 1887 and the American Game Association in 1911.

From the Boone and Crockett Club stemmed the New York Zoological Society, of which Dr. Grinnell was an original trustee.

In 1870, he made the first of numerous trips to the west, under the protection of federal cavalry and Pawnee scouts, from whom he drew material for a score of books on Indian lore and the romance of the early west.

In 1895, he was appointed Commissioner for the Blackfoot and Belknap Indians and later conducted negotiations with the Standing Rock Reservation tribe. In 1925, he succeeded Herbert Hoover as President of the National Parks Association and received the Roosevelt distinguished service medal for his work of promoting outdoor life.

Sheep Raising Still Active In Eastern Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENDLETON, Ore.—A peaceful rural scene still persists in Eastern Oregon even while industrial conflict disturbs some other sections of the State.

Sheep raising, one of the major livestock industries of this section for more than half a century, is carried on unchanged except for a few government regulations and modern inventions such as the shearing machine.

Life of the sheepshearer has probably undergone more changes than any other phase of the sheep industry. Formerly crews of 15 or more shearers, traveling on horseback, in horse-drawn vehicles, or on the train, began work in New Mexico or California during the fall and winter months, moved north with the seasons, reaching Oregon for March and April shearing, then proceeded to Idaho, Montana and other Northern sections. With shearing machines installed on nearly every sheep ranch, fewer shearers are now required.

An aspect of sheep raising which is of unending interest is the intelligence of sheep dogs. Reminiscing recently on the days when he herded sheep, R. R. Butler, District Ranger of the Umatilla National Forest, told of an incident which took place in the Steen Mountains of Southeatsern Oregon several years ago. The herder of a band of 1,500 to 2,000 sheep was killed during controversies between the Basque and native workers. His dog, unaided, brought the entire band back to the home ranch, a distance of some 150 miles.

Feodor Chaliapin

PARIS, April 12 (AP)—Feodor Chaliapin, the great Russian basso, who passed on here today, began an eventful career in a one-room peasant hut at Kazan on the middle Volga, now capital of one of the Soviet Russian republics.

Across the street from where he lived was the house of Maxim Gorky, the two being playfellows in childhood. In his early years he worked in a cobbler's shop, or as a carpenter or messenger boy.

His first introduction to music came when he joined the choir of the local church. Always hovering around the theater, he made his appearance at an early age, in company with Gorky, as a supernumerary in Rubenstein's "Der Demon" and afterward, at the age of 17, wandered around the Caucasus with a nomadic troupe, singing wherever there seemed to be the opportunity of earning a few rubles.

Singing in front of a restaurant in Tiflis in 1892 a famous singer of the time, Ussatoff, was impressed with his voice and gave him lessons and in a few months he was earning $75 a month at the Tiflis theater. Two years later he was singing the part of Dr. Miracle in the "Tales of Hoffman" at St. Petersburg.

After singing with several operatic companies of St. Petersburg and Moscow "Carmen," "Prince Igor," "Ivan the Terrible" and, his great part, Mephistopheles in "Faust," he was invited to sing at Milan by Giulio Gatti-Casazza, future director of the Metropolitan Opera of New York, an engagement that led to his visits to the New York opera in many roles and in the sangs "The Volga Boatmen's Song," and "The Sing of the Flea," which he popularized in the course of his various tours.

In his deep dramatic voice, Chaliapin was almost in a category by himself. Like other artists, he did not find his way to fame and wealth without difficulties with Soviet authorities. On several occasions he was severely attacked in the Moscow press for his partiality for bourgeois countries.

Austria Wanted German Union; It Did Not Desire Absorption

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 12—"Austria is a province of the Third Reich."

This simple statement in the German decree of March 13 has now been implemented by Sunday's well-managed plebiscite.

In Austria 99.75 per cent of the people voted "yes" in approval of Reichsführer Hitler's sudden absorption of their state. And in "Greater Germany" the Anschluss move was approved by a vote of 99.0827 per cent.

The unofficial complete vote for Austria alone was 4,270,517 "yes" and 11,263 in the negative. In Germany as a whole, 48,799,269 voted "yes" in approval of Germany's annexation of Austria. There were 452,180 "no" votes and 75,342 were classified as invalid.

Germans and Austrians, choosing a Reichstag balloted "for the list of Adolf Hitler," and left it to the Führer to select from this list of 1,717 candidates the enlarged Reichstag of approximately 740 Germans and 70 Austrian members.

Thus has been ended the centuries-old struggle between Austria and Prussia for the supremacy over the Germanic lands from the North Sea to the middle Danube.

Came With Abruptness

Generations of Germans and Austrians, whatever their political, religious or social differences, had dreamt of a union of Germany and Austria. But few have desired or pictured the annexation of Austria as now achieved. Herr Hitler's view, however, was laid down in his book, "Mein Kampf," where he said: "German Austria must again return to the great German motherland—not for economic reasons. No! No! Even if economically this was immaterial or harmful, yet it must happen. The same blood belongs in one common Reich."

In post-war Austria, the desire to join Germany was clearly indicated and, after the Allies had successfully opposed a political union (Anschluss), the attempt was made to establish economic affinity through a customs union. This also failed in 1931. What had then to be abandoned has now been completely outdone by the settlement which Germany—with the help of some hundreds of airplanes, battalions of troops, tanks, and armed Black Shirts—recently "peacefully presented" to Austria.

This absorption of Austria recalls those schemes for the political and economic domination of central Europe which before 1914 were summed up in the word "Mitteleuropa." It differs, however, in this respect. The conception of "Middle-Europe" envisaged in the agreement reached between the German and Austrian Emperors at Spa in May, 1918, provided for a Greater Germany and a Greater Austria; but defeat, six months later, broke up the Austro-Hungarian Empire and weakened Germany.

Co-operation between both states was not visualized by the Austrian as the smothering absorption which has now occurred. It would be interesting to know how many even of the Austrians expected that the Third Reich would act as a "greater brother," who, while ensuring that their country's foreign policy was wholly German, would also allow Austria's internal development to continue unaffected.

Deep Significance

Those who entertained such ideas underestimated National Socialist thoroughness and determination. Austria has today become simply the "east mark" of a Reich, the policy and driving force of which are centered in Berlin.

Absorption has ended an interstate relationship which has gone through many phases during the past few generations. In order to realize the deeper significance of what happened on March 13 last, it is necessary to glance briefly at the past. With the final break-up of the Holy Roman Empire through the Napoleonic wars and the European settlement which followed them, the conception of the "Reich" did not disappear but emerged in three different forms. The first was the German idea of a renewal of the former Empire under German leadership, the second favored Austrian leadership of a central European empire as a guarantee of German Austria but strongly supported by Germany, and the third, a supernational Reich in which there would be room for development on federal lines for not only the Germans but also the other nationalities within it.

'Topper' Landon Hits New Deal As Extending Slump

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, the 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, said yesterday the Nation's affairs "have either been planned so badly or, if the plans were sound, have been mismanaged so badly we have suffered longer from the depression than any other people of our class in the world."

He spoke at a luncheon where he received Judge magazine's "High Hat" award from its editor, Harry Newman, "for having kept a level head against publicity, praise, adulation, and criticism."

"I can't possibly hope to compete with some of the great humorists who have received this award," Mr. Landon said.

"There is George M. Cohan, for instance. And then there is that other artist whose theme song was 'Happy Days Are Here Again,' and who also was the author of that famous gag: 'We are on our way back because we planned it that way and don't let anyone tell you differently.'

"Now, of course, I pulled the line about 'When I am President,' and I had 'Oh, Susanna' crying for me, but there are a darned sight more folks crying for the 'Happy Days' they once expected."

Mr. Landon said, "I only hope that the American people will have a sense of humor when they realize we can't be inconsistent with fundamentals of government and economics without paying the penalty."

Captioning the announcement in Judge was this citation:

"For having kept a level head against publicity, praise, adulation, and criticism; for having been a great Governor of a great state in trying times, and for having made of his state an illustration of what good management can accomplish; for a private life as fine as his public life; for his clean living and clean thinking; for having conducted, under trying circumstances, a campaign for the highest office in the United States with great poise and dignity; for having refused to lower either himself or his regard for the office in public estimation; for having accepted the decision of the franchised Americans with an exhibition of sportsmanship; for having conducted himself since, as a happy man should and with great good humor."

Detroit Motor Strike Settled

DETROIT, April 12 (AP)—Thirteen thousand automobile plant workers, idle yesterday during a company-union dispute in which one side charged "slow-down" and the other "speed-up," went back to jobs as usual this morning.

Officials of the Briggs Manufacturing Company and the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers Union patched up differences which had resulted in an indefinite supension of operations at the Company's Mack Avenue plant.

The Briggs firm, accusing workers in the cushion department of a "slow-down strike" retarding production, sent 8,100 employees home yesterday morning. The suspension of work forced the Plymouth division of Chrysler Corporation, which gets its automobile bodies from Briggs, also to cease activities, and 5,000 more men became idle.

In its turn, the Union, through Donald Meyers, a local Vice-President, charged that the Company tried to "speed up production" but "the men refused to permit it." William P. Brown, Vice-President and General Manager of Briggs, denied the charge.

Mr. Brown had said that the plant would remain closed "until the U. A. W. can control its members and make them live up to their agreement."

After a conference with the Union, the Company notified its workers to return today and promised, in a statement, that "any further evidence" submitted regarding "speed-up" would be considered.

"The men agreed to supply the production requested by the Company as there could not be proven any evidence of speed-up," the statement said.

Emil Mazey, the Briggs Union's Local President, said that the Company "agreed to return to the production rate the Union has asked for if a mutual time study proves the Union is correct in its contention of a speed-up."

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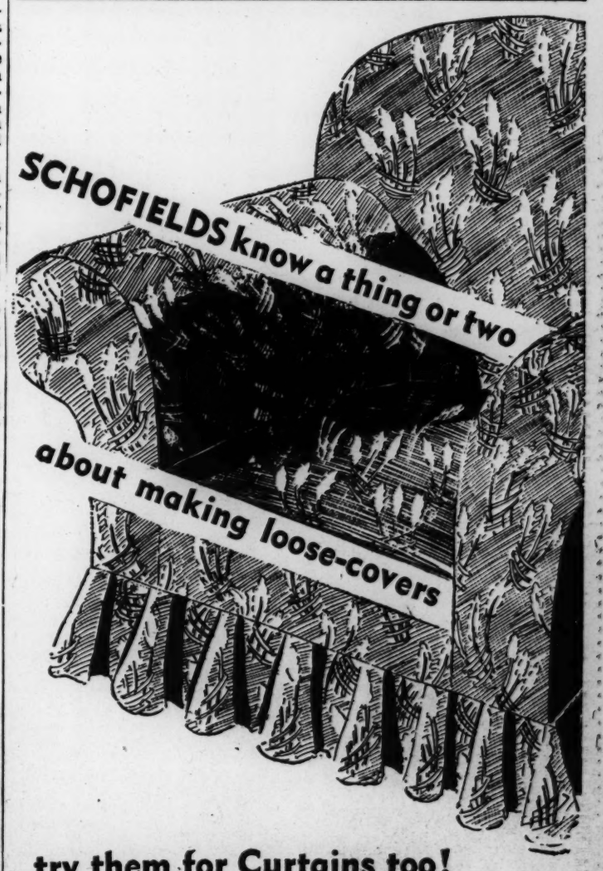

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Spanish Insurgents Reported Halted

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Frontier) April 12 (AP)—Government counter-attacks were reported yesterday to have broken the solid front of the Spanish insurgent drive through Catalonia to reach the Mediterranean.

A Barcelona Government communique said militiamen, who had held up the Insurgent offensive for a week, had taken the initiative and recaptured the Village of Vallibona.

This small village, near the head waters of the Serbol River, is about 12 miles behind the Tortosa-San Mateo Line established by the Insurgents.

It is 25 miles inland from Vinaroz, one of the important coastal objectives of the Insurgent drive, on the southeast edge of Catalonia.

The regiments of Insurgent General Garcia Valino, however, reported the capture of the Village of Beceite in the Beceite Pass between the Montenegrelo and Razas Mountain Ranges which guard Tortosa to the south of the Ebro River.

They also took near-by Hill 772 for the fourth time in two days of almost ceaseless combat. They have been pushed off the crest of the hill three times by a crack force of 5,000 men of the Government Lister Brigade.

Government assault guards closed the French Border to all but normal traffic, in an effort to stem the tide of refugees, and ordered all available manpower to the defense of the little hamlets that dot the valley nestling high in the mountains.

Refugees Jam Andorra

PAS DE LA CASA, Andorra, April 12 (AP)—Crews of French workmen yesterday hacked through huge snowdrifts into Andorra clearing a path for evacuation of refugees swarming in from the mountains of Government Spain.

The flight from Spain's civil war which already has seen more than 15,000 fugitives cross the frontier into France, struck tiny Andorra as the Insurgents cut deeper into Catalonia.

Guides at this Andorran Frontier Station disclosed 10,000 refugees were thronging into the little Republic.

Survey Assails Schools' Stress Of Superficial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Stressing serious deficiencies in America's educational system, a report before the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching here today urges abandonment of present emphasis upon hours and credits for a program to exalt the individual scholar and encourage self-education.

Fundamental to the thesis of the report is the argument that students are more important than curricula. Schools should be free to deal with pupils as human beings whose growth in knowledge and wisdom is at the core of the educational process, but this objective cannot be gained so long as institutions have supreme faith in their own administrative techniques, it says.

Part of a survey project undertaken 10 years ago for the State of Pennsylvania, the report is based upon the examination of 26,000 high school seniors and the testing of students in nearly 50 Pennsylvania schools. Its authors, W. S. Learned, of the Foundation staff, and Ben D. Wood, Director of collegiate educational research at Columbia College, plan other publications presenting further results of the survey, one of the most important to be undertaken by the Carnegie Foundation.

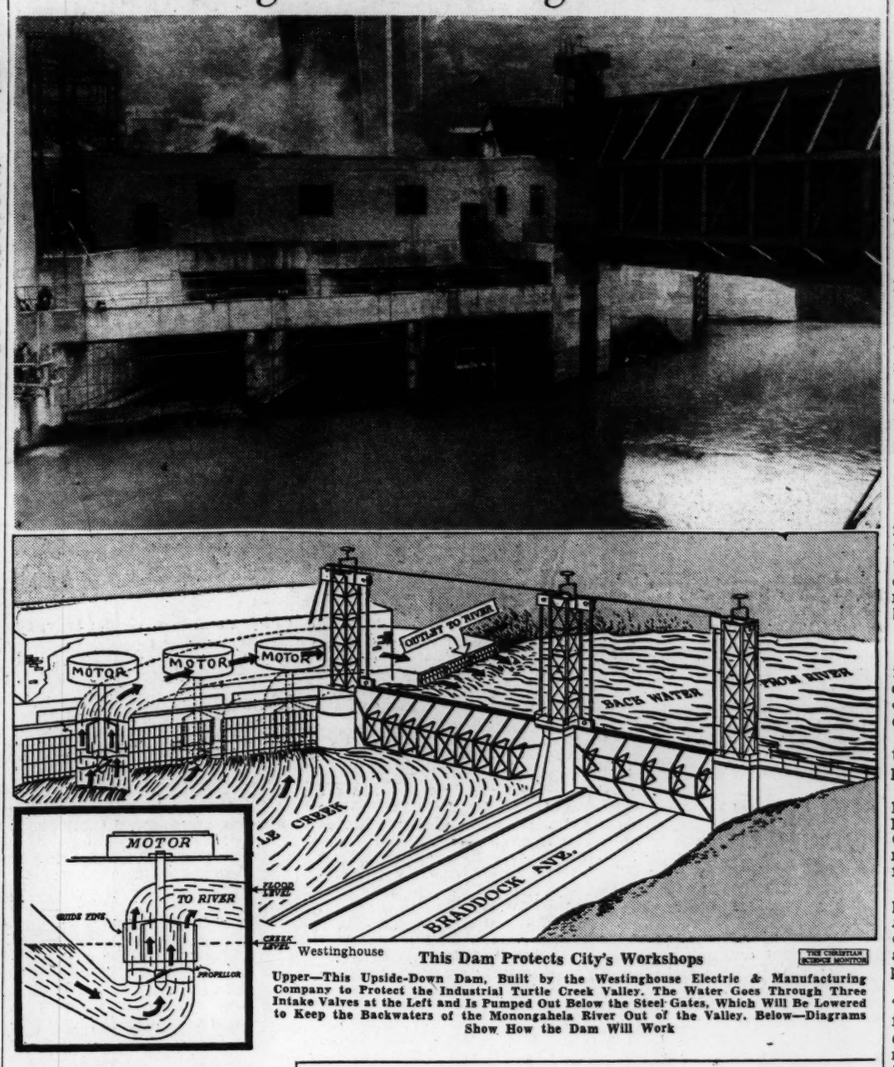
In a foreword to the publication, Walter A. Jessup, President of the Foundation, infers that the "package method" of academic advancement has served its purpose, and that American higher education appears on its way to another stage of development.

Senior college students intending to teach averaged below the general level and also were beneath the average of nearly every other vocational class, the tests revealed. Many of these students had lower scores than high school seniors four years behind them. The report proposes that systematic tests be applied to make sure that teachers have as good an education as that already possessed by the pupils they expect to teach.

"To the real student and thinker—often superior in intelligence to the average of his teachers—the lack of coherence and direction, the duplication, the unfilled gaps, and the slow tempo that mark his disconnected courses are oppressive and discouraging; just as to a weak or careless student, who nevertheless can engineer a course-credit, the idea of clean-cut, intellectual purpose in comprehensive terms of knowledge is bewildering or repellent," the report continues.

"The unnatural pressure for course-credit instead of for ideas paralyzes common sense. If the average faculty were encouraged to use its teaching resources freely and informally as needed, instead of being limited to course units, the area of its helpfulness could be doubled."

Pittsburgh's Defense Against Floods



Westinghouse

This Dam Protects City's Workshops

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—This Upside-Down Dam, Built by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company to Protect the Industrial Turtle Creek Valley. The Water Goes Through Three Intake Valves at the Left and Is Pumped Out Below the Steel Gates, Which Will Be Lowered to Keep the Backwaters of the Monongahela River Out of the Valley. Below—Diagrams Show How the Dam Will Work

Little Farm Hope In World Markets, Wallace Declares

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told Congress today the American farmer has a slim chance of regaining in the next decade the world markets he once had.

He estimated the chances are 20 to 1 against a return, within ten years, of world-wide prosperity which would absorb huge quantities of American produce. But the odds are only 5 to 1, he said, against that condition prevailing within the next 30 years.

The Secretary's statements were contained in the record of a House Appropriations Subcommittee's consideration of the 1939 Agriculture Department appropriation bill.

Mr. Wallace said, however, these factors might change his predictions:

Mitigation of "this extraordinary international war psychology," "unusual success" of Secretary Hull's trade agreement policy and a flow of international capital into channels "where constructive things can be done with it."

Price Fluctuations

Mr. Wallace blamed the weather in part for instability of farm income. He recalled the serious drought of 1936 and the excellent weather conditions last year.

"When we have differences like that, we have wide fluctuations in price," he added.

The new farm bill, the Secretary predicted, will result in greater farm price stability than the original Agricultural Adjustment Act and will more nearly meet needs of both the farmer and the consumer.

Mr. Wallace declared that Supreme Court invalidation of the AAA processing taxes placed Government farm programs in jeopardy because it struck at the principal source of revenue.

"I feel," he told the House group, "that it is a serious matter that the farmers lost the self-financing character of the program. It is now necessary for them, in their efforts to get a fair share of the national income, to come every year to Congress and ask for this very large appropriation."

$796,222,150 Urged

The Committee recommended $796,222,150 for the Agriculture Department's use during the fiscal year beginning next July 1. Augmented by automatic annual appropriations, chief of which is $147,000,000 for surplus commodity purchases, funds available to the Department for spending during the year will total $951,746,224. The surplus commodity program is financed by earmarking 30 per cent of tariff receipts.

Allotments ranging from $1,375,588 in Texas to $130 in the District of Columbia for Federal aid to farm tenants in purchasing their homes was proposed today by the Agriculture Department. The Farm Security Administration presented the state figures during hearings before a House committee on the department's appropriations for 1939, requesting nearly $15,000,000 for farm tenancy.

'Part-Time Dam' To Aid Pittsburgh In Curbing Floods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, April 12—A dam that works only part-time has been constructed under direction of Westinghouse engineers as part of flood control projects aimed at protecting Pittsburgh's vast industrial district. It is part-time because it only works during a flood.

It was designed so that two floods may be divided in the middle. Giant steel gates are employed, which can be dropped into place on Turtle Creek at a moments notice. Engineers have found that after Turtle Creek has carried the crest of its own flood waters, it is piled back upon itself by the Monongahela into which it flows about a mile and a half below East Pittsburgh. By waiting until the Creek crest has passed and then dropping the gates, engineers will prevent backed-up slack water from the Monongahela executing a counter attack up the Creek valley. Three massive pumps have been installed to take care of the down-flood water of the Creek. These lift the water above the level of Monongahela back-water, carrying it around the gates. Westinghouse engineers studied The Netherlands' conquest of Zuider Zee by pumping its perennial floods over dykes, before deciding to use this method to protect its East Pittsburgh works along the Turtle Creek banks. Contractors have been working day and night since last summer to complete the $550,000 bulwark before another flood time should roll around.

A test was made recently and the experiment pronounced a success. The massive steel gates were dropped in place against the river bed and two of the three giant vertical pumps went to work churning the water along on its course downstream. Pushed by the powerful pumps, the usually sluggish Turtle Creek spilled around the dam and down the valley to the Ohio River.

Japan Calls U. S. Key to Peace

TOKYO, April 12 (AP)—The United States, Rear Admiral Tota Ishimaru asserted today, alone holds the key to the question whether there will be a world war in the near future.

Regarded by Japan as one of her most authoritative naval experts, Admiral Ishimaru said in an interview that "the heaviest responsibility ever placed in the hands of a single people now rests with Americans. The stage is all set for an outbreak which may come in 1939.

"Conversely, depending entirely on the United States, war may be delayed indefinitely."

Admiral Ishimaru, who says that since retirement he is devoting his time to study of naval and political problems, thought the alignment of nations almost exactly the same as in 1914.

The Japanese View

"England, France and Russia stand on one side while Germany, Japan and Italy stand on the other," he said. "Strength is almost equally balanced. I believe the former trio would attack Japan now, using Japan's China policy as a pretext, if they could be sure of American support. Hence, the United States is the decisive factor."

Vice versa, he asserted Japan, Germany and Italy might be forced to take the offensive if their rivals exerted pressure. He ridiculed the possibility of war between the United States and Japan alone.

"No intelligent Japanese believes that likely," he said.

The naval armaments race plus resurgence of German power were the principal reasons why he fixed 1939 as the most critical year.

Blames England for Naval Race

He held that England successfully had forced America into a naval race.

"The Vinson Bill (for American naval expansion) is entirely the reaction of Britain's great naval program," the Admiral theorized. "The American people have been told Japan's aggressive intentions necessitated a huge navy.

"Japan has no such intentions. The United States merely is 'keeping up with the Jonses.'"

He feared, he said, that the United States would be drawn into a "whirlpool of war if England and Japan clash."

Japan's strategy, in the event of conflict with the United States, would be to draw the American fleet into the western Pacific, the naval strategist predicted.

"Japan would assume the defensive," he continued. "Since our whole policy is based on the principle of nonmenace and nonaggression, such tactics would be necessary. Americans should understand that the United States is holding the key to war or peace."

New Soviet Protest to Japan

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP)—Soviet Russia yesterday sent a protest to Japan against a flight of 11 Japanese war planes over Soviet territory near the troubled frontier separating Siberia and Manchukuo.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, reported nine planes crossed the Manchukuo border at noon yesterday eight miles south of Polavka and flew three miles into Soviet territory.

Two more planes from Manchukuo were said to have joined them a few minutes later.

Soviet planes chased them away except one Japanese plane which was forced down a mile inside Soviet territory. The pilot, who was seized, said he belonged to a Japanese squadron from Korea.

TOKYO, April 12 (AP)—In informed quarters here it is understood that Japan recently moved some regular Army units from China battlefronts to Manchukuo to man the troubled border of Manchukuo and Soviet Siberia.

[Russia is believed to have an army of 500,000 men near that border; Japan's forces in Manchukuo and Korea, including the flower of her army, have been estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000.]

Many Japanese leaders have been described as advocates of an attack on Russia before the Soviet army could strike.

The foreign office spokesman expressed widespread feeling when he said, in comment on alleged mistreatment of Japanese in Russian Sakhalin:

"If Russia cares to aggravate the situation we will not hesitate to respond."

Tokyo newspapers gave prominence to a statement attributed to Marshal Vassily Bluecher, Commander of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, that "now is the time to fight Japan."

[Japanese and neutral military writers have agreed that Japan's best divisions were not being sent to China but to northern Manchukuo. Recently there have been reports that the Tokyo high command refused to send additional divisions from the homeland to reinforce the armies which have met reverses or been held to a stalemate in Central China.]

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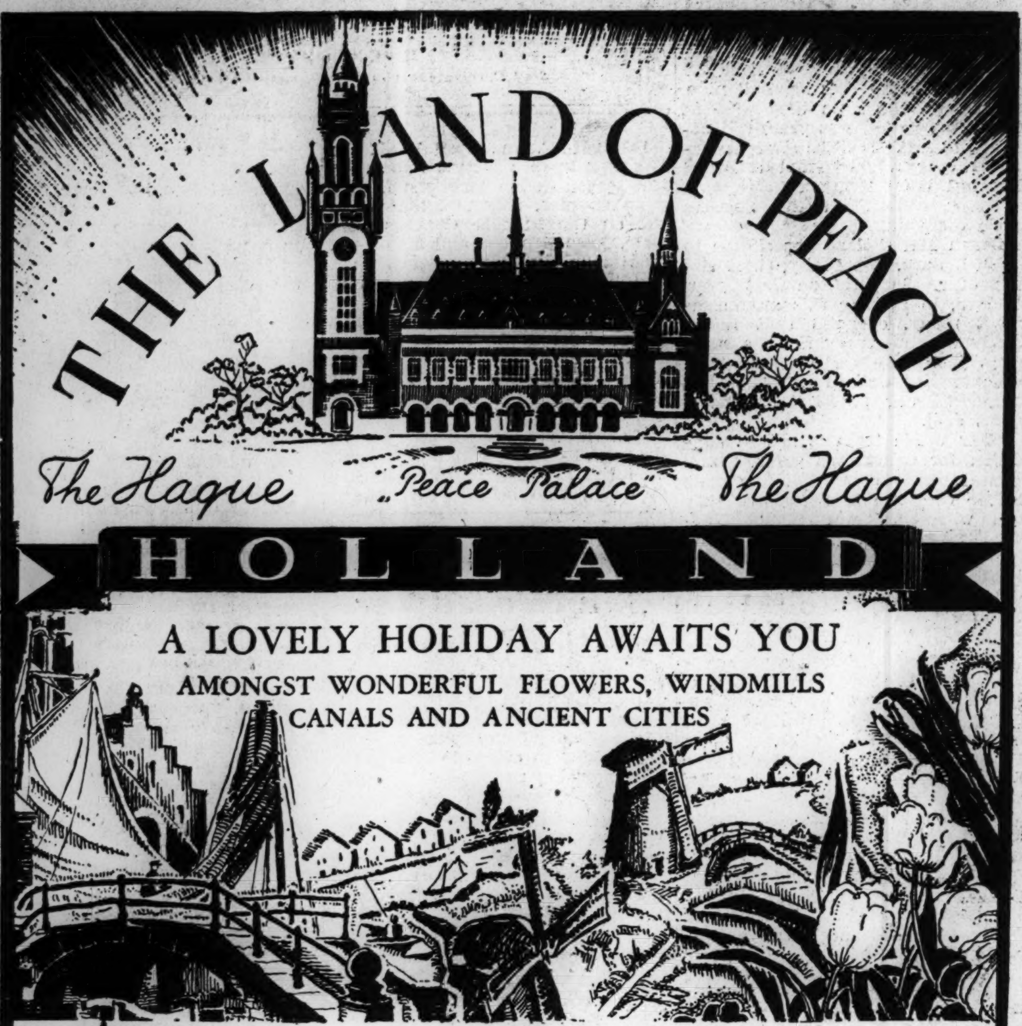

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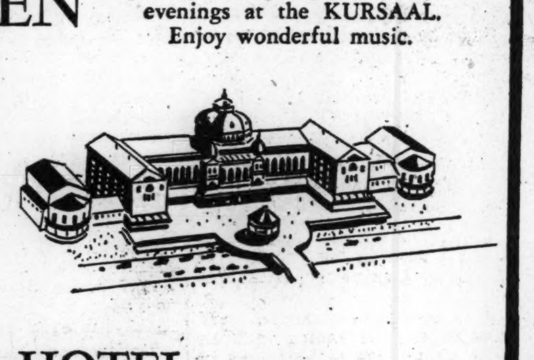

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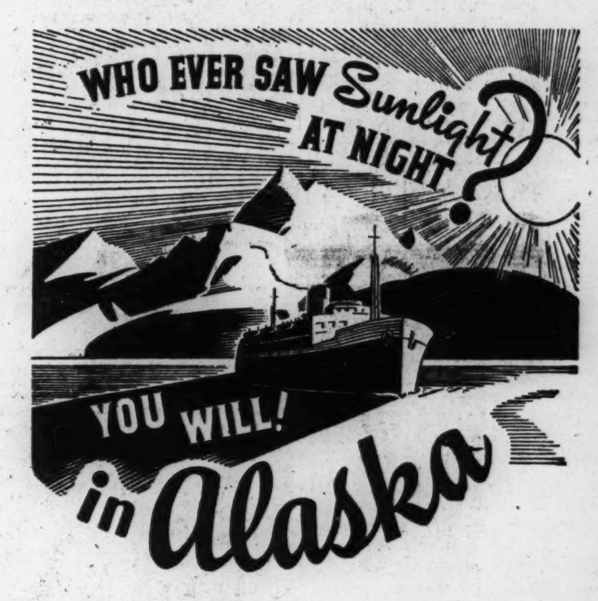

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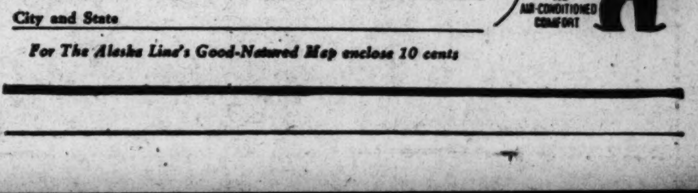

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U. S. G. A. Official Opposed to Former Champion Idea in National Open Tourney

Pierce Voices Disapproval At N. E. P. G. A. Golf Dinner

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Golf boomed into prominence last night. The New England Section of the Professional Golfers Association gathered at the Copley Square Hotel, some 400 in all, including guests, exhibitors, and instructors. Following a business meeting during the day and a dinner at night, several speakers headed by George Jacobus, national P. G. A. president; and Harold W. Pierce, U. S. G. A. vice-president, dwelled on interesting subjects.

The most noteworthy subject, from a news angle, was the personal opinion of Pierce that former champions should not qualify automatically for the national open tournament. This latest move, of course, hovers around the hope of bringing Bobby Jones, former "King of Golfers," back into circulation. Rumors had it that he would return if not forced to qualify sectionally.

Open to Criticism

Pierce stated that the present list of entrants is unwieldy now without adding to the confusion by permitting former champions to enter the fold without restriction. He also voiced disapproval on the ground that the U. S. G. A. would be opening itself to "commercializing" criticism.

President Jacobus spoke encouragingly of the touring professional's outlook and then offered the proposal that all P. G. A. tournaments for the year be held in honor of Francis Ouimet, local amateur favorite who twice won the national amateur championship and created widespread interest in golf as a youngster by defeating the then famous Vardon and Ray. Les Cottrell, N. E. P. G. A. president, quickly took the floor to state that New England would adopt the suggestion.

Fred Corcoran, former secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and now tournament bureau manager for the P. G. A., received a warm welcome from his old friends in a brief and interesting address. Other speakers were: Erastus B. Badger, M. G. A. president; Paul S. Harmon, N. E. G. A. president; Robert A. Mitchell, president, Greenkeepers' Club of N. E.; and Ralph D. Rooks, president, Rhode Island Golf Association.

Art Ross Attends

Arthur Wedgeworth, Merrimack Valley C. C., and Jack Schneiderman, Mt. Pleasant C. C., teamed well as the entertainment committee. . . . Art Ross, Boston Bruin manager, met many of his old golf pals. . . . Irving Bambrick pleased the scribes with an invitation to play the interesting South Shore course. . . . John Corcoran, brother of the P. G. A. Corcoran, sat with the newspapermen.

The P. G. A. trophy, won by Denny Shute, and the Ryder Cup, were on display at the head table. . . . Denny Shute Jug McSpaden and Tony Manero, were plied with questions regarding their winter tour. . . . Francis Ouimet was not present. . . . The club pros were enthusiastic regarding the season, and most of the clubs are open now. . . . No decision has been made yet regarding the $12,000 International Open Match Play tournament here yet. . . . The money is available, but not the dates.

Tufts Baseball Opens Up With A Ladies' Day

For the first time in the history of Tufts College, the opening game of the current season against Lowell Textile tomorrow afternoon at the Oval will be Ladies' Day. Two hundred Jackson co-eds will be invited to witness the game without charge.

The college band, making its spring appearance, will be on hand to supply the music and lead the entire team and every dignitary on the Hill to the flag pole for flag-raising. Dean Frank Wren of the School of Liberal Arts will throw in the first ball of the season.

Coach Ken Nash, in the meantime, will field what he considers the tightest defensive unit he has ever assembled at Tufts, and notwithstanding the local weakness at the plate, the Jumbos should have no trouble downing the visiting Lowellites.

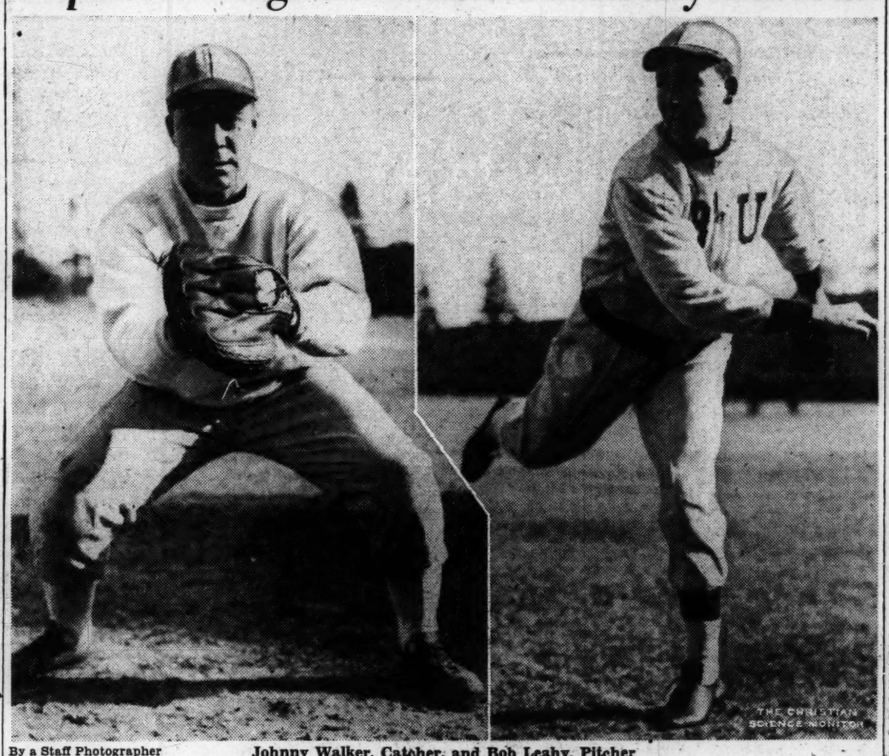
Johnny Hughes, Tufts ace pitcher, will not start the game, giving way to last year's freshman sensation, Al Hatch. Joe Weeks will do the receiving with the infield combination of McGee, Capt. Bennie Collier, Chiros, and Silvestri remaining intact. The outfield will consist of Roopenian, Sheehan, and either Hughes, Dineen or Gaieski.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Boston (N) 19, Washington 12.
Chicago (N) 6, St. Louis (A) 3.
Chicago (A) 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 10, Boston (A) 2.
New York (A) 9, Atlanta 4.
St. Louis (N) 8, Dallas 7.
Norfolk 4, Philadelphia (A) 3.
Philadelphia (N) 5, Asheville 0.
Cleveland 8, New York (N) 7.
Brooklyn 3, Savannah 1.

Important Cogs in Boston University Baseball



By a Staff Photographer

Johnny Walker, Catcher, and Bob Leahy, Pitcher

Walker Will Alternate Assignments With Al Holgerson. Leahy Is the Eight-Hander Who Has Beaten Harvard Twice in Other Games and Is Slated to Try Again at Soldiers Field Tomorrow Afternoon

What Team Will Beat Yankees When They Fail?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DANVILLE, Va., April 12—The Yankees won 102 games last season in taking their second straight American League pennant. The Tigers, with 89 triumphs, were exactly 13 contests in the rear. Suppose the Yanks have the experience of all great teams—start to decline—and win only 90 or 92 ball games in 1938? Who can beat them?

Certainly not the Athletics or Browns. Connie Mack and Gabby Street are building; but they have only the foundation. Washington figures to have an outside chance if those two young pitchers, Joe Krakauskas and Kendall Chase, come through for Bucky Harris. In preseason ratings, however, the Senators appear more at home in the second division.

The White Sox? Possibly. If Jimmy Dykes can get Luke Appling and Monte Stratton back in there soon enough, Luke at shortstop and Monte on the mound, Chicago might play the major role in an upset drama. Dykes brought his boys home third in 1937 only three games behind the Tigers.

Red Sox Perhaps

The Red Sox? Perhaps they have a better chance than the White Sox. Joe Cronin will win or lose with his young pitchers. The batting punch is there in the bludgeons of six lifetime .300 hitters—Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Frank Higgins, Ben Chapman, Roger Cramer and Joe Vosmik. The last-named should be the difference between the fifth-place Red Sox of 1937 and the first-division threat of '38. If Cronin's pitching is major league, his club will be dangerous, even to the Yankees.

Under Oscar Vitt the Cleveland Indians look like an improved team and with young Bobby Feller in the 20-victory class, the Tribe must be considered a contender. The Tigers, and Mickey Cochrane, are nursing a pair of "ifs," Schoolboy Rowe and Tommy Bridges. Comebacks by Tom and the Schoolboy could mean the difference between that 13-game lead established by the Yanks last season and a Detroit World Series.

The Yankees

However, most of this speculation on the approaching race is based on the biggest "if" of all—if the Yankees begin to crack. They certainly cannot go on forever. All outstanding clubs face that inevitable—a shake-up when the veterans fade. Until Col. Jake Ruppert's charges run into this difficulty, the Tigers, Indians, Red Sox and all other clubs will spend the summer months fighting for second place.

Regardless of what the next fellow says, however, those Yankees are bound to meet a bend in the road.

Remember the Yankees of 1927 and 1928? After two straight pennants and World Series triumphs, including eight successive classic victories, nearly every fan in the country saw the Ruppert Rifles at the head of the parade for an indefinite period.

But along came the young Athletics, with Foxx, Lefty Grove and Cochrane. They not only sank the Yankee Clipper, they also stopped the Chicago Cubs in the October series.

No team is unbeatable, which is one reason why baseball holds such an intense interest. The Yankees will fall. Perhaps not this season. Perhaps yes. But when they do, a hungry pack of Tigers, or Red Sox, or Indians will be waiting to feast.

Briefs . . . Buddy Hassett has clinched the Dodger left-field berth. . . . When Bill Terry wanders away from the Giants, Frank Snyder runs the team. . . . Among the Temple University baseball candidates this spring were Walter Johnson, Joe Gordon, Joe Di Maggio and Charley Berry, all big names in the major leagues. . . . Goslin and Simmons will alternate in left field at Washington.

E. R.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

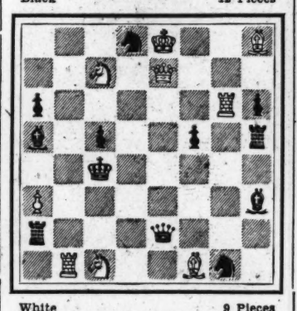
Lou Gehrig named captain of New York Yankees, first since Babe Ruth was demoted from post by Miller Huggins.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
April 12, 1938

Problem No. 2027
By Burney M. Marshall

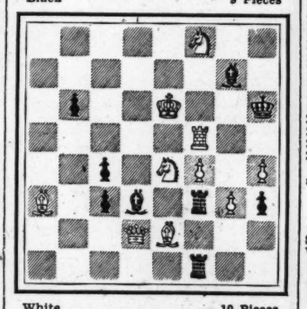
Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Cincinnati Enquirer, March 7, 1937. The Gavrilov Theme. The Wh. Q gives two mates while pinned.)

Problem No. 2028
By R. Cheney

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(American Chess Bulletin, November, 1936. A further example of the Cheney Theme.)

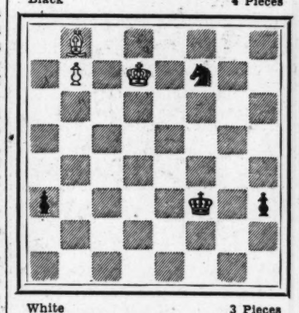
Solutions to Problems

No. 2025. R-Kt3
No. 2026. 1. K-Kt2 B-B3
2. R-Q4ch
1. —— K-Q3
2. Kt-B4ch
1. —— BxP
2. RxKPch
1. —— threatens
2. R-K3ch

End-Game No. 403. Black wins: 1 . . . P-Q6 (Black); 2 KxP, RxKt; 3 KxR, Kt-Q5ch; 4 K-Q3, KtxR and wins.

End-Game No. 404
By A. A. Troitzky

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win
(A pleasing study by one of the truly great ending composers.)

Notes

The National championship, now under way at Rockefeller Center, New York, numbers 17 contestants instead of 16, as previously announced. The addition was due to a tie in Section A of the preliminaries. Santasiere and Cohen tied for second, and the committee decided to allow both to advance to the finals. Others to qualify were Hanauer, Bernstein, Reinfeld, Shainswit, and a 19-year-old expert from Cranston, R. I., W. B. Suesman. In addition, Reshevsky, winner of the 1936 tournament; Fine, Kashdan, Horowitz, Simonson, Dake, Treysman, Kupchik, Pollard, and Morton were seeded and did not play in the preliminaries.

A feature of the first round, played April 2, was that of the eight games played, five were won by Black, one by White, one drawn, and one was adjourned.

The Marshall-Manhattan match in the New York Metropolitan League championship found most of New York's A-1 experts arrayed against each other. The game below shows how Fine and Kashdan fought it out. As early as the fourth move the play left the beaten paths, and for the next 54 moves the battle was keen. Fine emerged from mid-game complications with a Rook for two minor pieces, but with a generous P advantage which ultimately won.

Queen's Gambit Gruenfeld Defense

Kashdan White	Fine Black	Kashdan White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	31 QxBP	Q-R8ch
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	32 K-K2	QxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	33 Kt-K3	Q-R6
4 B-Kt5	Kt-K5	34 B-Kt3	Q-R4ch
5 PxP	KtxB	35 K-B	P-QR3
6 P-KR4	Kt-K5	36 Q-K7	Q-Kt4ch
7 KtxKt	QxP	37 B-B4	Q-K
8 Kt-QB3	Q-QR4	38 QxRP	K-Kt
9 P-R5	B-Kt2	39 Q-R4	R-Q3
10 Q-Q3	Kt-B3	40 Q-B4	Q-Q
11 P-K3	B-B4	41 K-Kt2	R-Q5
12 P-R6	B-B3	42 Q-B7	Q-Kt4ch
13 P-K4	KtxP	43 K-B3	R-Q3
14 PxB	CastlesQR	44 K-K2	R-KB3
15 B-Q3	Kt-Kt6	45 Q-K8ch	K-R2
16 PxKt	QxRch	46 Q-K4	Q-KB5
17 Kt-Q	P-K4	47 Q-Kt2	R-Kt3
18 PxPep	KR-K	48 B-Q3	R-Kt(7)ch
19 Kt-K2	RxP	49 B-B2	P-KKt4
20 R-R3	B-K2	50 Q-Q5	P-Kt5
21 Q-B2	B-Kt5ch	51 Q-Kt2	P-R4
22 K-B	R-QB3	52 K-Q3	Q-Q3ch
23 Kt(K2)-B3	BxKt	53 K-K2	Q-Q5
24 PxB	RxP	54 Q-Kt3	P-B3
25 Q-K2	RxP	55 Q-B7	Q-Kt5
26 R-B3	Q-Q5	56 K-Q3	P-R5
27 B-B2	RxR	57 Kt-Q	P-R6
28 QxR	Q-B5ch	58 KtxR	P-R7
29 Q-K2	Q-KR5	59 Kt-B4	P-R8(Q)
30 Q-B3	QxRP	Resigns	

From the National Championship:

Round 1
King's Indian Defense

Cohen White	Reinfeld Black	Cohen White	Reinfeld Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 Kt-Q4	Q-K4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	25 KtxB	QxKt(B4)
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	26 PxP	QxP
4 Kt-B3	Castles	27 KB-B	Q-Kt5ch
5 P-K3	P-Q3	28 B-Kt2	Kt-K4
6 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	29 Q-K2	Kt-B6ch
7 Castles	P-K4	30 K-B	Kt-R7ch
8 Q-B2	Q-K2	31 K-Kt	Kt-B6ch
9 R-Q	R-K	32 K-B	R-K4
10 B-B	P-K5	33 BxKt	PxB
11 Kt-Q2	P-B3	34 Q-Q3	Q-Kt7ch
12 P-QKt4	Kt-B	35 K-K	QR-K
13 P-KR3	P-KR4	36 Q-B	RxPch
14 P-QR4	B-B4	37 K-Q2	Kt-K5ch
15 P-R5	P-R5	38 KtxKt	R-K7ch
16 B-R3	P-KKt4	39 QxR	PxQ
17 P-Kt5	P-Kt5	40 Kt-B6ch	BxKt
18 RPxP	BxP	41 R-KKt	B-Kt4ch
19 KR-Kt	P-B4	42 K-B3	Q-B6ch
20 Kt-Kt3	Kt(B)-Q2	43 K-Kt2	Q-B3ch
21 B-K2	B-B4	44 K-R2	P-K8(Q)
22 R-Q	P-R6	Resigns	
23 QPxP	QPxP		

Reinfeld builds up a crushing K-side attack.

Round 1
Zukertort Opening

Santasiere White	Kashdan Black	Santasiere White	Kashdan Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 P-Q4	PxP
2 P-QKt4	P-K3	20 QxQch	BxQ
3 B-Kt2	Kt-KB3	21 BxP	P-B3
4 P-QR3	P-QR4	22 R-QB	K-Kt
5 P-Kt5	P-B4	23 K-K2	P-K4
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	24 B-Kt2	P-B4
7 P-B4	PxP	25 Kt-Kt5	P-K5
8 BxP	B-K2	26 Kt-B7	PxBch
9 Q-B2	Q-B2	27 PxP	R-R2
10 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	28 KtxR	BxKt
11 Kt-K2	B-Kt2	29 QR-Q	P-Kt4
12 Kt-Kt3	B-Q3	30 KR-Kt	P-R6
13 R-Q	CastlesQR	31 B-Kt5ch	KtxB
14 B-K2	P-R4	32 RxBch	K-B2
15 Kt-Kt5	P-R5	33 R-KKt8	BxPch
16 QKt-K4	KtxKt	34 K-Q2	B-Q4
17 KtxKt	BxP	35 R-Bch	Kt-B5ch
18 B-KB3	B-K4	Resigns	

Kashdan wins a P in the mid-game.

Honus Wagner Names All-Star National Team

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 12 (AP)—Honus Wagner, one of baseball's immortals, now a coach of the Pittsburgh Pirates, named his all-star selection of National League players since 1900 for a Fort Smith Civic Club yesterday. Wagner called out this line-up:

First base, Bill Terry; second, Rogers Hornsby; third, Pie Traynor; left field, Fred Clarke; center, Clarence Beaumont; right, Willie Keeler; pitchers, Grover Cleveland Alexander and Christy Mathewson; catchers, Roger Bresnahan and Johnny Kling.

The shortstop? The club put Wagner there.

Wagner even added an umpire, Bill Klem, because, Wagner said, "when he says you're out, you're out."

Riggs vs. Hendrix

ATLANTA, April 12 (AP)—Top-seeded Robert Riggs of Chicago and Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., seeded fourth, gained the semifinal round of the Atlanta invitation tennis tournament yesterday.

Displaying superb tennis, Riggs trounced the steady-playing Elwood Cooke, seventh-ranked player from Portland, Ore., 6—3, 7—5.

Hendrix defeated youthful Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4, in a drawnout battle.

Riggs and Hendrix will meet next.

Eskasoni to Enter Race

HALIFAX, April 12 (Canadian Press)—The Halifax yacht Eskasoni will be a competitor in the Bermuda ocean race June 21, her owners, J. C. Mackeen, has announced. It will be the first time a yacht from Halifax has raced in the ocean classic.

Princeton Resumes Practice

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12 (AP)—Coach Tad Wieman was greeted by a squad of 40 Princeton football team aspirants as spring training was resumed yesterday on Fitzpatrick field. It will continue for three weeks.

Terriers Open Diamond Season Against Harvard

Boston University's baseball nine, far behind the form they were at this same period last year, will attempt to make it three straight victories over a fairly-well seasoned Harvard team tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock on the Soldiers Field diamond.

Coach Mel Collard has chosen to pitch his ace, Bob Leahy, twice victor over the Crimson last year. Collard, in making this announcement today, declared that Leahy really was not ready to do a first-class job. "The weather has been unfavorable," Collard said, "and has hampered our practice sessions a great deal.

"Our whole team is not in condition for tomorrow's game. There is still plenty of work to be done before they are in the shape they were when they ran up against Harvard last year. Of course, our spring trip was of great benefit to us last season, but we were forced to cancel it this year because of Easter vacations."

Veteran Nine

The Terriers will field a near veteran nine. Johnny Walker, football captain-elect, will be behind the plate. Solly Nechtem will start at first base with George Bader, John Quinn, and Chubby Chandler at second, short, and third, respectively. Capt. Bob Gibson will be stationed in left field with Bill Hardiman and Harold Glasier at center and right field.

Collard has good batting strength. Both Outfielders Gibson and Glasier are heavy hitters, while Nechtem, Bader, Chandler, and Walker are reliable at the plate.

Harvard will take the field a heavy favorite on the strength of their good showing during their southern trip. While only two games were played, all others being rained out, the Crimson came home with an even break. They lost a close one to Virginia, 6 to 5, and put on a ninth-inning rally to down the Navy, 7 to 4. Ed Ingalls started against Virginia and pitched five innings of hitless ball, but weakened in the sixth to give bases on balls on which the Southerners soon capitalized.

Harold "Slim" Curtis, Coach Fred Mitchell's nominee for tomorrow afternoon against the Terriers, pitched great ball against the Navy to give his team the 7-to-4 triumph.

Harvard's Batting

Harvard's batters have been hitting the ball spasmodically. But as the season advances and the players get their eye on the ball, it is certain the Crimson won't be weak in the hitting department.

In Harvard's two southern games they totaled 16 hits, and were not outbatted by their opponents. They tallied seven safeties against Virginia to the latter's seven, and they outhit Navy, 9 to 8.

Art Johns, brilliant second baseman last year, seems to have his hitting "eye," for with nine trips to the plate he has collected four hits. Bob Gannett, right field, and Dick Grondahl are hitting the ball well. Against Navy Gannett rapped out two hits in three times at bat, while Grondahl hit for .500.

Both teams have games scheduled for the latter part of the week. Harvard plays Pennsylvania at the latter's diamond on Saturday in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League tilt, while the Terriers play Tufts at Nickerson Field on Friday.

Southern Pick-Ups

Better Coaching for Sox

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DANVILLE, Va., April 12—If the Red Sox leave a lasting impression this season in the American League pennant race, pass along a verbal pat on the back to Coaches Tom Daly, Herb Pennock and Moe Berg. Moe is on the roster as a catcher, and he will be behind the bat in close to 50 championship games, but on the side, the Princeton alumnus is one of Joe Cronin's chief aids.

Of course, it is still early to come forth with accurate predictions. Until the club has met American League opposition for a month or more, the first guess is as good as the next. However, here is one agent, with the interests of the Red Sox at heart, who believes an upward trend is apparent on the coaching staff.

The Red Sox lost several games last year because the coaching of runners at third base was not what you expect in the major leagues. Not mentioning any names, there were times when base runners were caught so far from home plate, sliding was useless. Perhaps the players themselves were at fault. Ben Chapman, the leading base stealer in baseball, insists that the runners themselves are to blame for a majority of mistakes on the paths, which would seem to eliminate the coaches.

Numerous Blunders

But by their own admissions, the Sox coaches committed numerous blunders in '37, which will undoubtedly be missing during the campaign that begins next Monday at Fenway Park.

First of all, Cronin has stationed Tom Daly at third base permanently. Last year Joe changed several times, through necessity. Tom, however, has assumed the entire responsibility and is just the man who can produce.

Third base waving is a major duty in baseball. Ninety per cent of the runs scored depend on the judgment of the coach at that particular point. He must think quickly, without hesitation. His decision to stop or to go must come with the rapidity of a fast ball. He has no time to deliberate, or to go into a huddle with the manager.

Daly's experience in baseball makes him the logical man, and here is one correspondent who visions a successful future for the former bull pen catcher.

To Judge Rebounds

The Daly training will not be complete, however, until he has coached at least one series in Fenway Park. Balls take tricky bounces off that left and center field fence in the Jersey Street orchard, and Tom has yet to sharpen his judgment and timing in regard to the friendly wall. Of course, he has watched many games from the bull pen, but the situation presents an entirely different and more difficult angle from the open spaces around third base.

Both Daly and Berg have coached Johnny Peacock, the catcher. Already a fair hitter, Johnny needs plenty of polishing before he can take over 100 or more games during a pennant season. The efforts of Tom and Moe, though, are beginning to produce results.

These coaches, along with Pennock, have also worked overtime with Cronin's staff of young pitchers. Berg gets credit for the 1937 arrival of Jack Wilson, who, from a problem, has almost overnight developed into one of the league's ranking hurlers.

Pennock is the Red Sox first base coach. The battery of Pennock and Daly also gives the regulars an occasional workout in batting practice.

The Sox coaches can appreciate the struggle of youngsters. They have been through the mill, and did not make the grade until after several tries.

Only a Chicago Win Needed For Daffy Play-Off

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—Only a Chicago Black Hawk victory tonight in the Stanley Cup hockey play-offs was needed to complete one of the most amazing chapters in the 1938 sports book.

Backed against the wall and within a game of elimination as the two contenders awaited their fourth cup clash were the Toronto Maple Leafs, champions and high scorers of the National League.

Riding high with a 2-to-1 game advantage were the battered Hawks, sixth place holders at the finish of the regular season and almost forgotten at the play-off inaugural.

Until their amazing dash into the Cup finals, Manager Bill Stewart's club had been unable to defeat the Leafs a single time in six regular season games.

Even in the playoffs they got away slow against Montreal's Canadiens and New York's Americans, who added to the heavy upheavals by jolting the Rangers. Yet they came back to win. And when the Leafs flattened Boston's highly-regarded Bruins, observers settled back to await the final but dizziest improbability—the Hawks tearing apart the Leafs.

With Alfie Moore in the nets the first night, the Chicagoans did just that. More than that, using a different goalie each game, they advanced to a place tonight where a victory would duplicate their 1934 championship achieved against the Detroit Red Wings in four games.

Neither team worked out yesterday, although both squads were reported in good condition despite the almost brutal series. Instead, each camp held a skull session while Bill Tobin prepared for another sellout crowd and possibly a crowd even surpassing Sunday night's record breaking attendance of 18,496.

But more important to the desperate Maple Leafs was penetrating the title-enflamed, rough-checking Black Hawks. Manager Connie Smythe mapped new strategy and left its execution to his star scoring line of Syl Apps, Gordon Drillon and Bob Davidson and their alternates.

If they fail, there's your ice and the finish to one of hockey's daffiest play-offs.

Sporting Around the Hub

Even if Walter Young can't leave his police duties to defend the B. A. A. Marathon crown he won last year his home town will be well represented in the Patriots' Day race. Tom Kanaly, manager of the annual plod, yesterday received three entries from members of Young's Royal Rover A. C. in Verdun. These entries are Tom Maskell, Bill Smallcombe, and Ezra Lee.

The basketball season may be closed for most of the colleges, but not for Tufts. Coach Arthur Cochran is holding his annual spring practice sessions. Yesterday 14 boys reported for the workout and more are expected this week.

The Boston Bees had a field day yesterday at Gastonia, N. C., by knocking out 19 hits in their 19-to-12 victory over the American League Senators. Roy Johnson, former Red Sox, led the hitting spree with five bingles out of six trips to the plate.

The Red Sox, playing the Cincinnati Reds at Winston-Salem, N. C., didn't fair so well. They bowed to the sharp slants of Lefty Lee Grissom, 10 to 2. Grissom only worked seven innings, but during his presence all the Sox could do was to get three hits, none of these counting for a run. When Grissom retired, Whitey Moore came to the Cincinnati mound and allowed Jimmy Foxx to push one over the fence with Jose Vosmik on base.

Two Bay State boys, Buzz Kendrick of Winchester, and Milton Vergnani of Somerville, today were on their way to minor league baseball clubs. Kendrick, a big right-handed pitcher, will go to Evansville, a Bees farm, while Vergnani, a hard-hitting outfielder, is scheduled for Wilkes-Barre, a Cleveland farm.

The Y. M. C. A.'s of Providence, New Bedford, and Lynn will be represented in the junior and senior New England gymnastic championships to be held at the Walker Memorial gymnasium, M. I. T., Saturday afternoon and evening. The junior meet will start at 5 o'clock, with the seniors performing at 7:30.

Two changes took place in the Harvard varsity crew seating. Bob Stevens has moved to No. 7 from the jayvees, John Clark has gone from seven in the varsity to bow, and Bill Dearbon has left the bow seat for No. 7 in the jayvee boat. The shift is experimental.

Baseball Price War

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 (AP)—President Bill Lane of the San Diego Padres is waging a baseball price war—at a cost of $50 daily fines.

W. O. Tuttle, president of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, fined Lane $100 because he cut the price of bleacher seats to 40 cents.

League directors had decreed 50-cent bleachers. Lane asked them to rescind their action. The result was a 4-to-4 deadlock.

Growled Lane:

"It will probably cost me $50 a game in fines to maintain the 40-cent price, but 40 cents it will stay."

Halina Tomska Sets New A. A. U. Swim Mark

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—Halina Tomska of Detroit, splashed to a new record for the 100-yard free-style last night in the senior women's indoor A. A. U. championship meet to dethrone Claudia Eckert of Chicago, as titleholder.

Miss Tomska, swimming for the Detroit A. C., whipped through the event in 1m., 1.3s., clipping five-tenths of a second from the indoor title established by Miss Eckert last year. Miss Tomska finished with a margin of a yard over Miss Eckert who barely beat out Betty Ryan of the New York Women's Swimming Association.

Arlite Smith of Chicago retained the national crown in the low-board diving, with 121.1 points. Barbara Cook of Indianapolis was second and Martha Blair of Battle Creek, Mich., third.

Yacht Feather Wins

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 12 (AP)—Feather, owned by Caryl Sayre and Walbridge Taft, won the second free-for-all race for international one design yachts, yesterday.

The winning yacht, a member of the Long Island Sound fleet which has been sailing here for the past week, defeated N. B. Dill's Coquette of the Bermuda fleet, by 1m. 15s. to gain 7½ points in the competition. The winner's time was 4h. 55m.

Undine, sailed by Eldon and Kenneth Trimingham, Bermuda, finished third, after leading early in the race. Feather, second at the last turn, ran away from the rest of the fleet in the final leg as Coquette nosed out Undine by a narrow margin for second place.

Hornsby Completes Baseball Circle

BALTIMORE, April 12 (AP)—Rogers Hornsby completed the circuit yesterday from Minor League back to Minor League in 23 years.

The Rajah, who has held almost every "highest" or "most" title in baseball since he was purchased by the St. Louis Cardinals from the Dennison Club of the Western Association for $750 in 1915, donned a spanking new Baltimore Oriole uniform yesterday. Shortly after his arrival this afternoon from Florida, he stepped out on the Baltimore diamond to coach and swat for the International Leaguers in a warm-up.

As for salary to the Rajah for whom Brooklyn reportedly offered $275,000 in 1924 to the St. Louis Nationals: "I'm getting as much as any coach in the Major Leagues," Hornsby said.

"Why did I hire Hornsby?" asked John Ogden, Bird General Manager. "Why, because he is one of the smartest baseball men in the game and because he was free to accept an offer and because I feel he can be of great help to Bucky Course (manager) and to me.

"I didn't go into this thing on the spur of the moment. I knew all about the talk about Hornsby having undermined other managers. Bucky assured me it would be a good thing for the team."

Said Hornsby: "All I want to do is play baseball."

Pirates Option Wasco

PITTSBURGH, April 12 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have announced the release of Julian Wasco, right-handed pitcher, under option to Knoxville in the Southern Association. Wasco has been on baseball's voluntary retired list about a year, since his option to the Albany (N. Y.) team and was reinstated recently on application to Commissioner K. M. Landis, the Pirate office said.

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A Stronghold of Coeducation in England

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Standing for the Co-operation Of Boys and Girls in School

Bedales Proves a Reliable Pioneer in English Education. Also Emphasis on 'Foreign Students'

By Colin Statham, A. R. I. B. A.
(Bedales, 1916-1921)
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The co-operation of boys and girls throughout school life, and the bringing together of English and foreign children, are basic ideals characteristic of Bedales.

It has always been felt at Bedales that some percentage of foreign pupils helps to awaken the interest of the English children in other nations, and to open up wider sympathies.

At present in the school are children from the United States, Holland, Russia, Finland, Germany, France, Sweden and Norway. All these nationalities co-operate without difficulty, influenced by the atmosphere of kindliness and encouragement which characterizes the school.

It has been found inadvisable to have more than 10 per cent foreign pupils, or to have many of one nationality. Otherwise it becomes easy for foreigners to speak their own languages instead of English, and then they take longer to fit into the pattern of school life.

Individuality Emphasized

The co-educational idea has worked exceedingly well with the majority of those attending Bedales. But it works best with those who come to the school at an early age, when association with the other sex is natural, not having been spoiled by self-consciousness, or by the suggestion that there is anything strange about girls and boys being together at school.

The association at Bedales is natural and easy. The sexes are treated on terms of equality, individuality—not sex—being the basis of distinction.

The presence of both boys and girls is particularly valuable when children work right through the school to positions of responsibility as prefects, captains and members of the School Council. They gain an understanding and appreciation of each others' qualities which is a permanent help in later life.

The boys and girls at Bedales are brought together by working for a common end—the welfare of the school.

Genuine Pioneering

Bedales was the first school in England to attempt co-education on a large scale under conditions of boarding school life. The success of the experiment has been largely due to the deep understanding of children's problems shown by the "Chief"—Mr. J. H. Badley, founder and first headmaster of the school, who is loved and respected by generations of Bedalians.

Mr. Badley sought to adapt all that is best in the English public school tradition to improved ideas of education. One element of that tradition which Bedales took over and greatly extended is the prefect system, by which nearly all older pupils are given considerable administrative powers.

The experience of being a prefect at Bedales implies a position of trust and responsibility in helping the younger ones, as well as in maintaining order. This opportunity is given to all seniors who show themselves able to appreciate the meaning of the work; and only rarely is it found necessary to pass over anyone as not interested or otherwise unfitted for the job.

Aided By the Council

A considerable measure of self-government is exercised by means of the School Council. This consists of the headmaster, housemaster, housemistress, head boy, head girl, about 15 boys and girls elected by the school, and two members of the staff elected by the staff. The Council elects its own officers; the chairman is always one of the pupils.

Discussions on any subject affecting the school are allowed at meetings of the Council, and resolutions are passed on school rules and school affairs. Suggestions of the Council are frequently adopted by the headmaster.

The rules in the school are as few as possible; discipline is not imposed for its own sake, but certain rules agreed to be necessary for the well-being of the community are strictly enforced. It is always endeavored to make everyone understand the reason behind such rules; blind obedience is not enough.

All children perform simple duties for the benefit of the school, such as wood-cutting, bed-making and serving at table.

A spirit of enthusiasm pervades all activities at Bedales. Work of no kind is treated as drudgery. Studies, such as languages and mathematics; sports, such as cricket, riding, boxing and swimming; manual labor, such as road-making and gardening—all these activities are treated as things to be enjoyed.

For the class work a modified form of the Dalton plan is in force, by which much of the initiative in the work rests with the children—masters and mistresses assisting, stimulating and advising them. For this type of study the large Memorial Library, having some 14,000 books, with excellent reference sections on all subjects, is invaluable.

The school is situated in thickly wooded country below the North Downs, in Hampshire. The beauty of the countryside must be one of the most powerful influences surrounding life at the school.

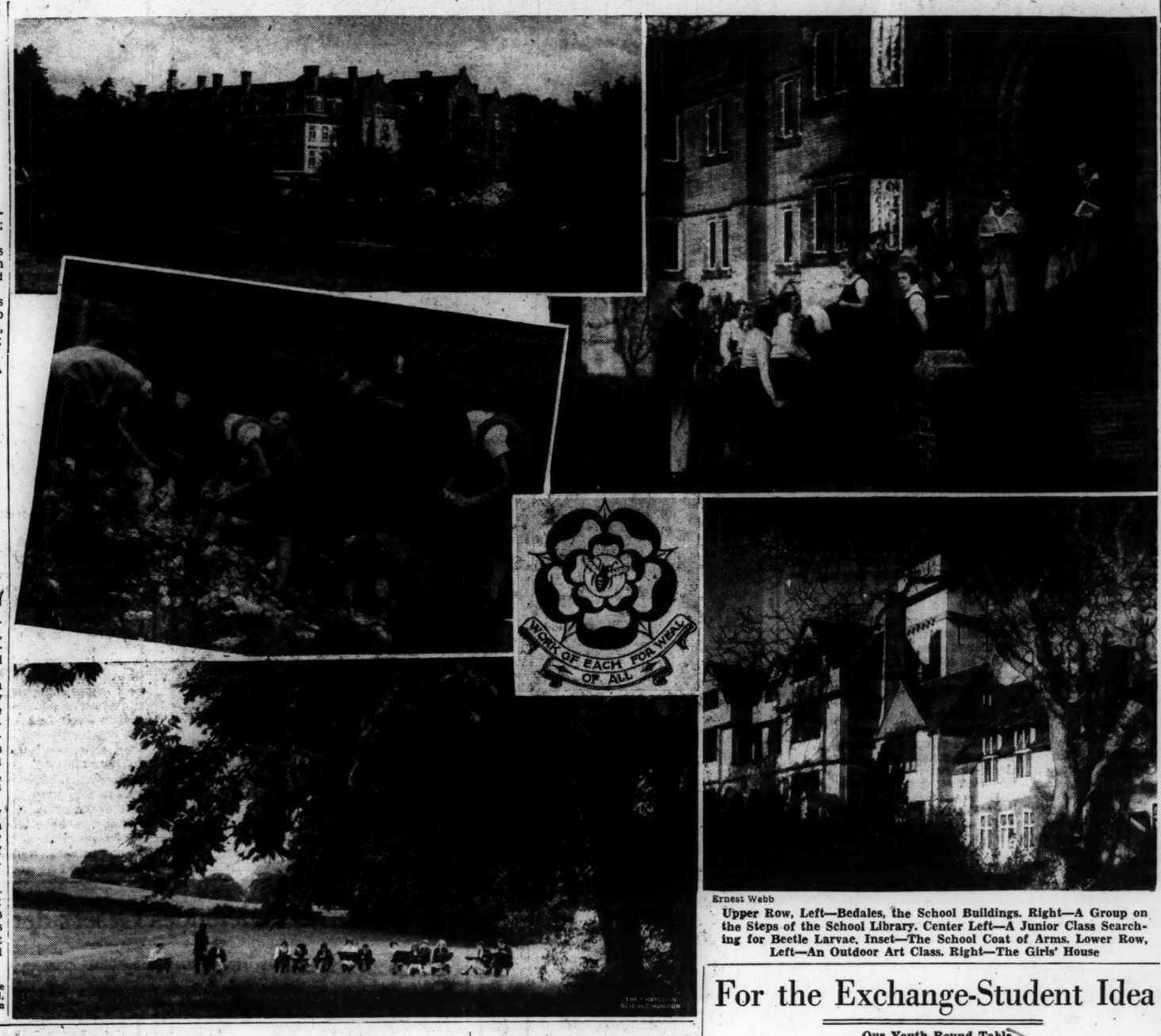
Bedales affords an inspiring model, copied in many parts of the world; the potency of whose example is felt to be due not only to the ideals on which the school is based, but also to the obvious happiness and health of its children.

Series on the Public Schools of England

The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.

Today, Bedales, (1893). Tuesday, April 19, Stowe (1923).

As an English Public School of the "new" type, which is co-educational, Bedales is presented in three articles on this page.



Ernest Webb

Upper Row, Left—Bedales, the School Buildings. Right—A Group on the Steps of the School Library. Center Left—A Junior Class Searching for Beetle Larvae. Inset—The School Coat of Arms. Lower Row, Left—An Outdoor Art Class. Right—The Girls' House

The Founding of Bedales as a New Type

Including Both Girls and Boys and Beginning With Home Life of a Family

By J. H. Badley, M. A. (Cantab.)
Founder of Bedales School and Headmaster 1893-1935, author of "Education After the War," etc.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My first ambition had been to return as master to my own old school—that associated with "Tom Brown" and Dr. Arnold. But at Cambridge, reflection, together with the experience of a temporary public school post, brought a wider conception of education; and when asked to join in the foundation of a school on new lines, I jumped at the chance. Three years at Abbotsholme convinced me that these lines were sound, and I saw no reason why they should be restricted to one sex.

As an undergraduate on vacation tours in Norway I had come in contact with young people educated together at school and college, and had been struck by the wholesomeness of the relations prevalent amongst them. What was possible there seemed to me no less possible in England. Moreover, my wife came from a family that took a prominent part in the feminist movement, and co-education was to be our contribution to the cause. Thus Bedales was founded as the second of the "new schools" (as they came to be called), and the first that was co-educational.

Our aim was to give an all-round training for body, mind and character, in conditions that made for the fullest health, with much outdoor life and work, much opportunity for practicing crafts and for the arts, and with much freedom combined with responsibility and self-government. There was to be no molding to a preconceived pattern, and no mass-methods or propaganda, but only such methods as could develop intelligence, initiative and individuality. And all was to be for both sexes together, as providing a healthier environment, the mutual understanding that comes from common interests and activities, and through common responsibilities a sounder training for the future.

In the 45 years of its growth these principles have been tried out with much variety of experiment, and we believe in them as strongly as when we started. The new schools have won their place. Their work is widely recognized, and has done not a little to bring about changes in schools of all types, changes which make education today very different from what it was, as I remember it half a century ago. In this advance, not confined to one country or class or sex, it is a satisfaction, on giving up one's work, to feel that Bedales has had a part.

Wellesley Plans Another Summer Institute for Social Progress

"What Part Can an American Citizen Play in the World Situation?" is the crucial question chosen for the theme of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley. The dates are July 9 to 23 and the conference is open to all men and women interested in the subject regardless of age or vocation. All the sessions will be held on the beautiful country campus of Wellesley College on Lake Waban in Wellesley, Mass.

Henry E. Warren, President of the Warren Telechron Company, has been elected by the Governing Board to preside at the sessions, where speakers will give conflicting points of view.

Dr. John Stewart Burgess, head of the Department of Sociology at Temple University, who has worked for years in both Japan and China, will head the faculty.

In a series of daily morning forums, followed by small round tables, the relationship of the citizen of the United States to the European and Far Eastern situations will be brought out and the part the average man can play in the control of foreign policy will be discussed.

Cross Section Of Opinion

The Washington embassies of several foreign countries have agreed to send representatives and the discussions will be designed to bring out the divergent experiences of the members. The membership of the Summer Institute at Wellesley is always recruited roughly to approximate a cross section of opinion in a typical American community. Men and women from large and small businesses, teachers, industrial workers, labor leaders, bankers, social workers and leaders of civic clubs from many places are expected to attend. Last year 19 states were represented.

Institute members will live in Stone and Davis Halls overlooking the lake. The afternoon or evening of each day will be left free for those attending the conference to use the tennis courts and golf links and to enjoy swimming and boating.

The fee of $30.00 a week will cover the complete charge of each member for board, room and tuition. Contributions make scholarships possible for industrial workers and for a few Europeans specially qualified to contribute to the value of the discussions. There are no academic qualifications for admission. Those interested in the idea of attending should write for a program to the director, Miss Dorothy P. Hill, Summer Institute at Wellesley, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Scheduled Speakers

Among the faculty already scheduled to speak or to lead discussions are Prof. Alfred D. Sheffield of Wellesley College, who will have charge of the round tables; Percy Wells Bidwell, Professor of Economics at the University of Buffalo, who was for some time in charge of the European headquarters of the United States Tariff Commission; Leroy E. Bowman, director of the United Parents Associations of New York City and former Professor of Sociology at Columbia University; Carl J. Friedrich, Professor at the Harvard Business School, who is known as a keen analyst of international affairs; Max Lerner, editor of The Nation and former lecturer on politics at Harvard University; Clyde Miller, director of the Bureau of Propaganda Analysis and Professor of Education at Columbia University; Ira DeA. Reid, Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University; Joel Seidman, secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy and former director of the C. I. O. educational work in Detroit; Miss Tony Sender, international events lecturer, a former member of the German Reichstag, recently returned from Spain and France, and the Rev. Willard Uphaus, director of the Religion and Labor Foundation.

The Explorers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children love beauty. This is what I know,
But know not who has taught them. As they grow
They see with fresh observant eyes. They feel
The softness of velvet and of silk. They steal
Quietly in the world and re-discover
What we ourselves have seen, and what the years will try in vain to cover.
Dreaming in the spring sun, they will watch the tree swaying,
And the leaf uncurl. They will hear what the stars are saying.
They have begun to love, as they will see and love again,
The hoar frost on the grass, and the thin long streaks of the rain.
They will remember, now, how the meadow-sweet grew
In the ditches; how the birds sang; how blue, how blue
The sky was; how soft to touch
The mole's head. There is so much
They, that are so small, are even now learning;
As they see with still and faint surprise
The great earth turning,
Pouring its glories out, before their clear and gentle eyes.

A. Jacqueline Shaw

A Dutch Girl at Bedales

By Annie Vreede
(Bedales 1929-1931)
Formerly at The Gymnasium, Amsterdam
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is one vital point of difference between Dutch and English schools in general: in Holland a boarding-school is an exception; whereas in England boarding-schools are the rule. The consequence is a closer contact between staff and pupils in English schools, and this was one of the first things that struck me so favorably at Bedales, used as I was to the vast distance between both.

Coeducation from the beginning caught on more easily in Holland than in England. At this moment all our grammar schools and practically all our high schools are co-educational. In spite of this, I found a marked difference between the relationship of the sexes at the Dutch schools and at Bedales. At Bedales boys and girls were far more at ease with one another. There at last it was possible to talk and make friends with members of the other sex without immediately being called a "flirt."

Schooling is another difference: the Dutch standard much higher than the English. But altogether I found at Bedales, since less compulsory knowledge of facts and details was required, that many a subject became more intelligible and interesting. Conceivably the average Dutch high-school pupil strongly objects to the excess of subject-matter he has to learn; and it is only due to his fear of the rather severe tests with the consequences in case of failure, that all his work gets done. This fear was totally unknown at Bedales; there, often a slackness reigned and even neglect of work that was completely surprising, but on the other hand, much more interest was shown in most subjects and in the things of life generally, for the very reason that there was less compulsion.

At Bedales, games and gymnastics took up an important and properly cared for period of the day; in Holland the matter was hardly considered. For sports at our Dutch schools were called wasted time—time in which one could not learn anything in the intellectual line. Gymnastics for an hour twice a week at the most, and only for the younger pupils, was all we got. The school organized no games at all. If people cared for games they were compelled to use their free time; consequently, if homework took up too much time, the games had to pay for it. However, this seems to have improved lately.

Personally, I enjoyed my time at Bedales as I have enjoyed no other school period before or since. And I was not alone, for I often heard people complain of "schoolsickness" in their holidays.

Fellows Appointed From The Home Civil Service

This year, for the first time, the Commonwealth Fund Fellowships for British students include three Fellows appointed from the Home Civil Service of the British Government. Only mature men, well established in government service are eligible. They will come to the United States on a year's leave of absence for the purpose of study and observation but will not be attached to any university. The three appointees for this year are attached to the Board of Education, the Department of Mines, and the Patent Office.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

For the Exchange-Student Idea

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If any of you are interested in trying to win scholarships for study abroad, or in the exchange-student and the exchange-teacher possibilities, and have no local academic contacts which will give you the information you need, we suggest that you write to the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City. We should appreciate your mentioning this column; and we are pretty sure the Institute would appreciate your sending a stamped self-addressed envelope.—Chairman.

Florida

Dear Chairman:

May I become a Round Tabler even though I lack a month of attaining my "majority"? For many months I have been on the receiving end of the Round Table, and now I would like to give, or rather share.

Last year I went to a college in California where among my friends were Japanese and Chinese boys and girls. I found them friendly, trustworthy and peace-loving. Now that I have had close association with members of that race I cannot find it in my heart to hate them or wish them evil, as I might have been tempted to do in former years. This year I am attending a college in Florida where I have formed a friendship with a French exchange student. I am very keen on the exchange-student idea for it gives the young citizen of any country the privilege of knowing and living with his comrades of like age from across the sea, and thus furthering international friendship.

I am an old Mail Bagger and swell with pride and joy over a friendship through correspondence of nine years with an English girl. We haven't met, but we're looking forward to that time.

I am eager to enlarge my circle of international friends. For the benefit of my prospective friends I am a Yankee by birth—my home is in Massachusetts—and I have an intense love of travel, all of which combines to make me quite an ordinary person!

Best wishes to all you Round Tablers. (Miss) I. D.

From a Student of Journalism
New York State

Dear Chairman and Round-Tablers:

I've enjoyed our weekly forum so much that I want to join the more vocal members.

Perhaps some would be rather interested in our activities here at the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University. The one-year course now taught is a highly-concentrated study of the whole newspaper field, with a serious effort at practical training. In one of our classes, we spent two weeks on The Christian Science Monitor (which is very highly regarded here), and then every member of the School had to write a paper on this newspaper.

The international character of the School is shown by the fact that we have students from Canada, Germany, and all parts of the United States. These people are all sincerely striving for world peace and brotherhood, but it must be admitted that the intellectual approach is too often largely futile. I am grateful that The Christian Science Monitor, through the Round Table and all its other columns, is taking the lead in showing young people a more intelligent approach to universal good-will.

(Mr.) J. V. W.

Paging Would-Be Cyclers
Massachusetts

Dear Round Tablers:

For a long time I have been "listening in" on the discussions of the Youth Round Table and feel it is high time actively to join the circle by putting in an "audible" word of appreciation. What a fine means for furthering world peace and mutual understanding is the Youth Round Table, which affords us the opportunity to exchange ideas in a place all our own, no matter from what corner of the globe we may come!

I feel very strongly the urge to exceed even the opportunities of the Round Table, and see for myself, through bicycling in Europe, some countries other than my own—and I hope to go this summer. Are there other Round Tablers with the same desire who would perhaps like to start a Round Robin? And, sh . . sh . . sh . . . what if a few such "Robins" should end up by going on "an adventure in friendship" together to Europe, as a Round Table Group! One never can tell.

It is heartening to hear that larger and larger numbers of young people each year are discovering a "world of friendly youth" (AYH "Knapsack"). And we know that as understanding between individuals increases through friendly intercourse, there can be, ultimately, no unfriendliness (caused largely by fear), among the nations.

(Miss) V. B.

Keeps on Studying
Illinois

Dear Chairman:

I want to voice my appreciation of "Our Youth Round Table." I look forward to reading these interesting letters from all over the world each week.

I am an under-thirty who was not able to have a complete college education. In the last few years I have taken evening courses at various Universities. Some of the subjects I have enjoyed are: "Writing of Special Feature Articles," "Appreciation of Music," "Literature of Biography," "Contemporary Continental Authors," "Short-Story Writing," "Scenario Writing," etc. At the present time I am enrolled in "Modern Life and Letters," and this term we are discussing American poets (Carl Sandburg, Edward Arlington Robinson, Robert Frost, Robinson Jeffers, Archibald MacLeish, Stephen Vincent Benet, etc.).

I would like to add that the Home Forum Page is helping me a great deal in my work.

Thanking you again for the grand opportunity you are giving us for knowing one another better.

(Miss) M. G.

It is always encouraging to hear from someone who is studying, as is Miss M. G. Perhaps some of you who are carrying on in much the same way, would like to write her, with the idea of starting a Round Robin among yourselves. And if you have been following the Round Table over a period of time, you know you have received plenty of cheers from members, both college graduates and otherwise, who are convinced that the thing that really counts is not so much whether one goes to college as whether one keeps on studying and learning,—in college or out.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Placement Officer's Advice to Youth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No educator of vision will discourage any young person from obtaining broad cultural foundations. No intelligent educator or parent, however, will fail to impress upon young people the fact that every boy or girl will sooner or later face the fact that employers want to know what the graduate can do as well as what he knows. It is recognized by all placement directors that their greatest problem is with the registrant who is not prepared to do anything that the world wants done and will pay for.

The vocational guidance movement in high schools and colleges is spreading. Central placement offices in colleges and universities are increasing in number and importance. The Federal Employment Service is expanding. Society is beginning to recognize the fact that it has an obligation to see to it that men and women are aided in their efforts to serve society through a chosen vocation as well as in their desire for suitable preparation for the wise use of leisure time. In reality, few in recent years have been able to make wise use of the enforced leisure of idleness. Their thought was on getting a job.

What then is the advice of the placement officer to the young man or woman while still in high school or college? It is this: Get as good a foundation as you can but be sure to prepare to do some worthwhile work as well as to know worthwhile things. The age of the cultured gentleman who cannot earn a living has passed. Find out what you are by aptitude and interests fitted for. Get broad training in the field of your specialty before your school and college career ends.

Scholarships, loan funds and part-time employment will help you. Do your best to become outstanding as a student. The suave, handshaking, campus socialite does not get very far with the commercial or industrial personnel officer who is looking for real chemists, engineers, accountants, statisticians, and what not. Prepare to live a worthy life and then live it! Character counts! Integrity is a necessity! Culture is your right! Prepare also to lift your own economic load—to earn a living by serving society in a career in which you will be efficient and happy! Then earn it! The placement bureau can help you!

Harry E. Stone,
Dean of Men, University of West Virginia.

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MONDAY and THURSDAY

The Home Forum

In Remembrance of Martine

OUR piano tuner was seldom spoken of as Mr. Martine. He was just Martine, who came periodically with his little black bag, to look after our "square." How exciting it was to be home when he rang the doorbell!

There was always a certain ceremony to be gone through. Greetings were exchanged, white scarf unwound, worn greatcoat taken off and laid on chair; the black bag opened. Bric-à-brac must be carefully lifted from the piano, along with the Paisley shawl, the pile of music and the set of Shakespeare.

Out of the black bag came a screw driver. The delicate music rack above the keyboard was loosened and the screws put where no child could play with them. The piano was pulled forward, the top raised and set to rest in safety on the little sticks at either end. Out came the black-handled tuning fork, out came the shiny metal cap for it and we were off—Martine and I—to tune the piano.

NO, NOT PIANO; pianoforte, Martine always called it proudly, introducing a professional distinction.

He leaned comfortably against its rosewood case, as he whacked two keys at a time with the strong stubby fingers of his left hand. (I did hope he wouldn't break the little hammers I could see from my perch on the piano stool.) He moved the mysterious tuning device back and forth in his right hand. His nose was biggish and round at the end. His stiff white hair fell into a part; and a pleasant aroma of bay rum hung about him. He had soft pinkish skin and his eyes seemed faded; but they were very blue when, occasionally, he looked at me. I remember Martine as the first person who addressed me as though I were an adult.

"Whang, whang," sounded the tuning fork, *"whang, whang—whang; whang, whang!"* as up and down the white keys and the black notes, we worked. And, just in the middle of our progress, it would suddenly be noon.

The family never quite knew what to do at this point.

Martine always seemed to arrive at mealtime, but would never come to the table. I'd hang back until the second summons. It didn't seem quite polite to eat without Martine. I dispatched my lunch as rapidly as was allowed, and hurried back at the first possible moment.

"Whang, whang!" jiggle, jiggle—Martine had accomplished a good deal during my absence.

I watched him in awe. How did anyone manage to exist without lunch? Certainly he didn't look hungry; I noted his ample curves.

"You ever been up around Newton?" he interrupted me about this time, diverting my scrutiny. *"Whang, whang!"*

"No, I haven't," I ventured, straightening with importance.

"I go up around Sussex, lots of times. Nice country there—hills and cows and horses; you'd like it."

Martine had been an apprentice in the factory where our piano was made. This was fortunate for us, because he could be trusted. With all the new uprights coming in, there were not many tuners who were equal to a "square."

Traveling by freight, our piano had come from grandfather's house when Martine first visited us. After weeks of anticipation, it finally arrived. Breathlessly we watched it being unpacked, and set on its carved legs. Its funny long key was found and fitted into the lock. At last it was opened for Martine's inspection and estimate. He poked and blew and peered into its mysterious depths.

"New. felts," he muttered, and then there was talk of "restringing." I connected this with the ball of twine in the kitchen. But no, in another week, Martine was back with two bundles of wires. He stayed three days and charged twelve dollars. I was in constant attendance and I know.

MARTINE SAID HE understood little about music. His business was the pianoforte itself.

"You must always close a pianoforte before you go to bed," he told me severely, "to keep the night air and the dampness out. It's a remarkable instrument; you must never abuse it."

But, when he had finished, wonder of wonders! from Martine's fingers came an enchanting little tune skipping down the keys; taking in, it seemed, almost all the sounds his beloved pianoforte could give him. It was never played as a test; it was a cherished lilt for the end. It was a signal.

This little tune, whether heard from attic or cellar, meant that Martine had finished. It was time for him to have his two dollars. It meant that now the piano would be ours to play again; and the notes would be true and magically sweeter because of his ministrations.

Packing his bag, pocketing his money, wearing his scarf again, our piano tuner slips into his greatcoat. How was he to know that he was giving to a little girl his gay, prancing tune; to keep forever, in remembrance of Martine?

JOSEPHINE BLEEKER

Gardener's Boy

You have true ways of telling
Where worms and moths have been;
Schools never taught you spelling,
But left your senses keen

To feel where storms are brewing
And when the sun is high,
To know what to be doing
With peas and corn and rye.

You find the rabbit's burrow,
End arguments of weeds,
And bend above each furrow
To whisper to the seeds.

How learnedly you nourish
These plants not grown by rule!
My garden would not flourish
If you went back to school!

SARA KING CARLETON

Across the Valley

WE FIRST looked from the windows of the old gray house on an April afternoon, when the sun's rays had an almost theatrical quality of light. It gave the trees a look of aloofness, of mystery; it picked out the windows of the little market town, showing them as squares of blazing gold. Below the house the fields fell away to a tiny stream and, beyond, the land rose to a little hill, its summit crowned with a cluster of pine trees.

In June the hill spread before us, its wide skirts patterned, flower-sprigged, like an eager girl in her first ball dress. The air was sweet with wild roses and mayflowers and down in a copse a cuckoo called. That night we watched, through uncurtained windows, how the hill drew veil after gauzy veil over herself till at last all that remained was a faint dark shape across the valley. A train drew a string of brilliant jewels in front of us, slipping them swiftly behind the trees and out of our sight before we had time to catch our breath.

WITH EVERY CHANGE of light and season, the view assumed new charm. In hay-time the fields became a patchwork of subtle green and brown, according to whether the grass was cut or no. And as the blue-painted hay-cutter clattered up and down, the sloping fields changed color before our eyes. Small figures moved about the landscape with pitchforks and rakes; carts, piled high, lumbered along the tracks to the accompaniment of shrill shouts from boy drivers. The hill, placidly aloof from this activity, pushed forth new bracken growth till the stems of the pines were banked around with curling, spreading fronds.

Once the hay was cut and carted, sheep took possession of the view. In all the fields white clover spread a carpet of fragrance which the warm wind wafted across the valley; and, borne on the scented air, the sound of sheep-bells swung and retreated as the sheep cropped the short sweet clover.

THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER, the leaves deepened and darkened under the warm sun and soft sweet rain. The willow-herb, on the hill, spread its rosy banner under the pines and spilled over the crest and down the slope in a ribbon of color. The hedgerows began to fill with blackberries in all stages of ripeness, from glossy black cones to delicate pinky-purple flowers; where the wild roses had starred the bushes, scarlet hips now glowed. From our windows we watched the beech leaves turn from green to gold and from gold to warm brown. The clear gold of the elms was like thin sunshine and the hedges burst into flame of red and yellow.

Mists now filled the valley in the early morning, and above these swirling vapors peered the clump of pines on the hilltop. Incredibly blue, the sky on those autumn nights was alive with stars. In the sharp air they seemed to crown the hill with diamonds; hoar frost crisped the grass under foot and turned the gossamer on the hedgerows to the finest lace, diamond studded and lovely.

THE HILL, BARE now of all but the clinging leaves of the oak trees, showed once more the fine moulding of its contours unmasked by the tall grasses and foliage of summer. The clouds thickened and lowered, the air grew cold and colder. Slowly at first, then fast and faster came the snow, whirling by our windows, blotting out the view and leaving us isolated, alone in a swinging, shifting world.

With the morning came the final transformation. The sun shone brilliantly on a world of white fields, trees and bushes covered with snow. Suddenly a puff of wind lifted the snow from the pine trees on the hilltop. It rose in a cloud in the clear air and, as though she had thrown back her veil, the hill, like a bride on her wedding morning, stood radiant across the valley.

J. M. E. C.

By Courtesy of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HONORABLE MRS. HAMILTON: *A Portrait by Thomas Gainsborough*

IN WRITING about the great English master of portraiture, Thomas Gainsborough, Roger Fry said, "Gainsborough turned the portrait into pure poetry." From an exacting critic who demanded a great deal of the art of his native land, that was a real compliment.

Gainsborough lived (1727-1788) in a century when painters were more or less regimented in the profession of personal portraiture. Their maintenance depended upon the likenesses which they made of the rich and the famous. It was expected that the artist would direct his talent and imagination toward flattering his sitter. Gainsborough despised the demands made upon the portraitist, and he preferred by far to do subjects in which he was more free to release his artistic and imaginative talent; to wit, landscape.

However, he was so great an artist that he could even turn practical portraiture into a more esthetic vehicle. He said more in terms of the light and color and the shimmering, delicately articulated surface, than was actually demanded in any contract for a portrait. Nor was he neglectful of the likeness of the personal character of his subject.

This portrait of the Honorable Mrs. Hamilton shows the exquisite costumes worn in this century by women, the sumptuousness of the satins and laces and jewels. It was an era of elegance and artificiality.

Mouse

Now soft as dust beneath the bed
The gray mouse, ears and tail and head,
Pries the air with its pointed face.
The mouse, anticipating chase,
Moves as light as fur or feather,
Draws its gentle feet together
And crouches, delicate and sly,
Behind the candle of its eye.

ROBERT WISTRAND

Birth of an Epic

A LITTLE scholar in black cap and gown was tramping across the fields from Westminster to London. The great river gleamed in the afternoon sun, flowing full, wide, and glorious towards the sea.

Freedom! Freedom from the tall schoolroom with its hammer-beam roof, where lessons in Greek and Latin were emphasized by stinging blows from bundles of birch-twigs. The little scholar's thoughts flowed swiftly and smoothly up to the great cloud-galleons blown by a fresh wind across the blue.

He was going to see a cousin who was already a man, studying for the law in the Middle Temple. And the cousin would show him his collection of maps and books on geography and discovery, some very old, some written in strange foreign tongues, some illustrated with fantastic beasts and men and castles—the fruits of travelers' tales.

ON THE EDGE of the city, he turned into a solemn courtyard. The people there were not dressed in velvet caps, in Spanish cloaks or gay-colored doublets; they carried no rapiers; they wore brown or mulberry doublets or long black gowns, and their beards were cut short and square.

When the boy climbed the narrow stairs to some dark chambers, he found his cousin serious and dignified like the rest. But this cousin opened a door to him, disclosing infinite enchantment — buildings higher and vaster than Westminster Abbey, animals of undreamt-of variety, men more splendid in costume and courage than the Westminster gallants.

The books and maps were a revelation to the lad. He felt wonder at the many-hued world and a rare pride at his fellow-countrymen's achievements well up in his heart.

THERE AND THEN, he decided his vocation. He would devote his life to studying this unfolding world from every available source; he would get to know those gruff, untaught sea captains down at Deptford and compile records of their voyages.

He visited many times again his cousin's chambers in the Temple; his aspirations received help and encouragement from a sympathetic master at his school. At Oxford he spent all his spare time reading every book of voyage and discovery the university possessed in Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French and English.

That boy was Richard Hakluyt. The fruit of his researches was "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation"—the book which was described by Froude as "the prose epic of the modern English nation."

R. A. J.

God's Governing Law of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who holds to materialistic views may be depressed by the seeming reality of unhappy events which are chronicled day by day. So persistently are disease, crime, business recession, and international disputes presented to human thinking through the press, the radio, and by word of mouth, that evil appears to be endowed with the authority of law, to which men must yield unquestioning obedience in one form or another. Such a dolorous doctrine has not one ray of light with which to awaken hope or encourage endeavor. How inconsistent is mortal reasoning! While admitting the inevitability of evil, mankind seeks through material modes to escape its ravages.

To weary humanity, wandering amid the shadows of this unhappy belief, Christian Science brings the radiant gospel of healing. Through the inspired words of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, we learn (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 192) that "evil is not power. It is a mockery of strength, which erelong betrays its weakness and falls, never to rise."

Never since the days when Christ Jesus performed his triumphant healings, has the so-called power of evil been so clearly challenged. Hope and gladness are brought to humankind by this reassuring gospel of scientific Christianity, which declares and proves by its healing works that the only law which can lay claim to validity and power is the governing law of God, divine Love.

Christian Science posits its declaration of evil's unreality, and consequent powerlessness, upon the self-evident fact that there cannot be two omnipotent and omniactive powers. Either there is one omnipotent and omniactive power, or there is no supreme power. Christian Science declares that God, divine Principle, Mind, is the only real power and presence; that He is the great unseen cause or creator of the perfect, spiritual creation. God being the only Mind, is omnipotent Life and Love.

Obviously, perfect Life and Love cannot possess or impart a single destructive element. Omniactive Love is expressed by the omniactive law of Love. There remains, therefore, no evil to do anything to harm God's perfect creation, and no avenue through which, if it existed, evil could operate. In divine Love no destructive element abides.

But one may ask, If the governing law of God, Love, is ever operative, why do we see such chaotic conditions? To which Christian Science replies: They are not actual or real. Material sense cognizes only its own phenomena. That which seems to operate to mankind's discomfort, and even destruction, is illusion—belief in a spurious creation which arises from mortal ignorance of God.

The illusory nature of evil is illustrated by the legend of a gigantic apparition which is said to confront travelers in the Harz Mountains. If the traveler shakes his fist, so does the apparition; if he extends his hand, so likewise does the apparition. But the form which appears so real and fearsome turns out to be the traveler's own shadow on the clouds! Thus sin, sickness, death, depression, business cycles, broken friendships, and international discord are the apparitions of material sense. One whose thinking is steeped in materialism accepts these apparitions as real phenomena. Accepting them, he consents to them, and becomes the unhappy victim of his own belief in them.

That there is a law of Love may be inferred from the evidences of goodness and beauty to be found everywhere about us. We may see this in the kindliness of a friend, in the uprightness of a business competitor, and in our own thought-taking for another's comfort. Who can contemplate the stars, the precision and order of their majestic goings, and fail to recognize therein more than a hint of an all-governing divine Principle? Who can gaze upon a sunset, as the radiant shafts of crimson are etched upon sky and cloud, and not feel that the beauty of Mind is hinted in that picture so ineffably fair?

The mission of Christian Science is to awaken mankind to the facts of real being. The divine Mind, ever operative in human consciousness, enlightens and stirs it to the apprehension of spiritual ideas. One who sacrifices human will, prejudice, pride, and self-love upon the altar of spiritual understanding, is rewarded by the assurance that his affairs are under the governing law of God, divine Love. For, as divine ideas are accepted and demonstrated, spurious material beliefs are destroyed. Sickness is exchanged for health, lack for abundance. Depression fades, and fadeless hope appears. The business man finds new joy and prosperity as destructive beliefs of unfair competition, mesmeric salesmanship, and questionable practices are relinquished. Nations will find peace, as increasing numbers of individuals find it in the apprehension of divine ideas and their demonstration.

The governing law of Love and Life forever enfolds humanity, awakening, directing, protecting, and sustaining right desire. As mankind awakens to the impossibility of escape from God's law, the specters of mortal sense depart, and immortality begins to appear. Christ Jesus said (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gottes regierendes Gesetz der Liebe

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WER sich an materialistische Anchauungen hält, kann durch die Scheinwirklichkeit der unerfreulichen Ereignisse, die Tag für Tag berichtet werden, entmutigt werden. So beharrlich werden Krankheiten, Verbrechen, Geschäftsrückgänge und internationale Streitfragen dem menschlichen Denken durch die Presse, den Rundfunk und durch Gespräche präsentiert, daß das Böse mit gesetzlicher Ermächtigung ausgerüstet zu sein scheint, der sich die Menschen in der einen oder andern Form unweigerlich beugen müssen. Eine solch trübselige Lehre hat nicht einen Lichtstrahl, womit Hoffnung geweckt oder tätiges Streben ermutigt wird. Wie unhaltbar doch die sterbliche Beweisführung ist! Obgleich die Menschen das Böse für unvermeidlich halten, suchen sie seinen Verheerungen durch materielle Verfahren zu entrinnen.

Der in der Finsternis dieser unglücklichen Annahme wandernden müden Menschheit bringt die Christliche Wissenschaft das leuchtende Evangelium des Heilens. Durch die inspirierten Worte der Entdeckerin und Gründerin dieser Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, erfahren wir, daß „das Böse keine Macht ist. Es ist ein Hohn auf die Stärke, der alsbald seine Schwäche verrät und fällt, um nie wieder aufzustehen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 192).

Seit den Tagen, als Christus Jesus seine siegreichen Heilungen vollbrachte, ist die sogenannte Macht des Bösen nie so klar herausgefordert worden. Hoffnung und Freude werden der Menschheit durch dieses beruhigende Evangelium wissenschaftlichen Christentums gebracht, das durch seine Heilungen erklärt und beweist, daß das einzige Gesetz, das Gültigkeit und Macht beanspruchen kann, das regierende Gesetz Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft gründet ihre Erklärung, daß das Böse unwirklich und daher machtlos ist, auf die selbstverständliche Tatsache, daß es nicht zwei allmächtige und alltätige Mächte geben kann. Entweder gibt es eine allmächtige und alltätige Macht, oder es gibt keine höchste Macht. Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, das Gemüt, die einzige wirkliche Macht und Gegenwart ist; daß Er der große unsichtbare Urheber oder Schöpfer der vollkommenen geistigen Schöpfung ist. Da Gott das einzige Gemüt ist, ist Er das allmächtige Leben und die allmächtige Liebe.

Das vollkommene Leben und die vollkommene Liebe können selbstverständlich nicht ein einziges zerstörerisches Element an sich haben oder mitteilen. Die alltätige Liebe drückt sich durch das alltätige Gesetz der Liebe aus. Daher bleibt nichts Böses übrig, was Gottes vollkommener Schöpfung irgendwie schaden könnte, und auch kein Mittel, wodurch das Böse, wenn es bestünde, wirken könnte. Der göttlichen Liebe wohnt nichts Zerstörerisches inne.

Es könnte sich aber die Frage erheben: Wenn das regierende Gesetz Gottes, der Liebe, immer wirksam ist, warum sehen wir dann solch verworrene Zustände? Hierauf antwortet die Christliche Wissenschaft: Sie sind nicht tatsächlich oder wirklich. Der materielle Sinn nimmt nur seine eigenen Erscheinungen wahr. Was die Menschen zu beunruhigen und sogar zu vernichten scheint, ist Trugvorstellung—der aus sterblicher Unkenntnis Gottes hervorgehende Glaube an eine unechte Schöpfung.

Das Trügerische des Bösen ist veranschaulicht durch eine Legende von einer Riesengestalt, die Wanderern im Harzgebirge begegnen soll. Erhebt der Wanderer eine Faust, so tut es die Gestalt; streckt er die Hand aus, so tut es die Gestalt ebenfalls. Aber die so wirklich und furchterregend erscheinende Gestalt erweist sich als des Wanderers eigener Schatten in den Wolken! So sind Sünde, Krankheit, Tod, Niedergedrücktheit, Geschäftskreisläufe, gebrochene Freundschaften und internationale Zwietracht die Erscheinungen des materiellen Sinnes. Wer ganz in materielles Denken versunken ist, hält diese Erscheinungen für wirklich. Indem er sie annimmt, bestätigt er sie und wird das unglückliche Opfer seines eigenen Glaubens an sie.

Daß es ein Gesetz der Liebe gibt, läßt sich aus den uns überall umgebenden Zeichen der Güte und der Schönheit schließen. Wir können dies in dem Wohlwollen eines Freundes, in der Aufrichtigkeit eines Geschäftskonkurrenten und in unserer eigenen Anteilnahme am Wohl eines andern erblicken. Wer kann die Sterne, die Genauigkeit und Ordnung ihre herrlichen Bahnen betrachten, ohne darin einen bestimmten Hinweis auf ein allregierendes göttliches Prinzip zu erkennen? Wer kann einen Sonnenuntergang bewundern, ohne in dem unbeschreiblich schönen Bild der leuchtenden Karminstrahlen am Himmel und in den Wolken einen Hinweis auf die Schönheit des Gemüts zu sehen?

Die Mission der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist, die Menschheit zu den Tatsachen des wirklichen Seins zu erwecken. Das göttliche Gemüt, das im menschlichen Bewußtsein immer wirkt, erleuchtet dieses und rüttelt es zu der Wahrnehmung geistiger Ideen auf. Wer menschlichen Willen, Vorurteil, Stolz und Eigenliebe auf dem Altar geistigen Verständnisses opfert, wird durch die Gewißheit belohnt, daß seine Angelegenheiten unter dem regierenden Gesetz Gottes, der göttlichen Liebe, sind. Denn durch die Erkenntnis und den Beweis geistiger Ideen werden unechte materielle Annahmen vernichtet. An Stelle von Krankheit und Mangel treten Gesundheit und Fülle. Niedergedrücktheit verschwindet und unvergängliche Hoffnung erscheint. Der Geschäftsmann findet wieder Freude und Wohlstand, wenn er vernichtende Annahmen unreellen Wettbewerbs, mesmerische Verkaufsweise und fragwürdige Gepflogenheiten aufgibt. Die Völker werden Frieden finden, wenn ihn die einzelnen in zunehmender Zahl durch die Wahrnehmung göttlicher Ideen und durch ihren Beweis finden.

Das regierende Gesetz der Liebe und des Lebens umgibt die Menschheit auf ewig und weckt, leitet, schützt und stützt rechtes Verlangen. Wenn die Menschheit zu der Erkenntnis erwacht, daß es unmöglich ist, dem Gesetz Gottes zu entrinnen, verschwinden die Gespenster des sterblichen Sinnes, und die Unsterblichkeit beginnt zu erscheinen. Christus Jesus sagte (Joh. 17, 3): „Das ist aber das ewige Leben, daß sie dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bist, und den du gesandt hast, Jesum Christum, erkennen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Morning Sea

THE morning sea is like a jewel, an old intaglio polished smooth and bright. Cool foam has carved sharp lines upon its shining surface and the wings of gulls incise with silver each rich, cerulean blue, each clear and level green. No free and natural beauty this, but loveliness restrained within the limits of design. The mark of craftsmanship is everywhere. It shows in every facet flashing back the sun and in the narrow, beveled edge of each bright wave before it shatters on the sand. The sea at night is shapeless and unformed. It overwhelms with moonlight and oppresses with the weight of stars. Sunsets turn the sea into a wilderness of color, barbarous and wild; and even the noonday lacks a pattern, so immense it is and filled with distances of wind and sky. But the morning sea is a gleaming gem, set deep in a circlet of shining skies, and ringed about by narrow islands tipped with gold.

E. E. L.

When Maples Bloom

THE roof above my head
A bough shall be;
My walls, the April air
About a tree.

The many-furrowed bark
Shall mark my cheek,
And listening, I shall hear
All springtime speak.

PEARL LUNT ROBINSON

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 21-22 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1938

Schools Block Tobin Drive For Rein Over Them

Defeat of Plan to Extend Budget Control Is Laid to Teacher's Lobby

Hinged on Boston

Keeps Mayor's Control to Less Than Half of City's Total Finances

The most powerful lobby that has come to Beacon Hill this year late yesterday forced defeat in the House of Representatives of that part of Mayor Tobin's funding bill which would have increased the Mayor's control of less than half to over three-fourths of city finances.

The vote was unexpectedly overwhelming against the section, 140 to 68.

The remainder of the bill, authorizing the city to issue bonds up to $9,000,000 to wipe out doubtful assets now carried on the books of the city, was passed to be engrossed.

Mayor Tobin, in a statement, said that the important feature of the bill was that which authorizes the city to issue up to $9,000,000 in bonds for the refinancing of doubt assets, which was passed.

"I regret the failure of the House to pass Section 7," he said, "But I have confidence that agencies of the city government beyond my control will co-operate, and that we will be able to accomplish a good deal in a co-operative way."

Enlightening to the Public

The Mayor said that he believed that as a result of this Section the people of Boston more fully realize that the Mayor has control of only 44 per cent of the expenditures that make up the tax rate.

Schoolteachers of Boston were largely responsible for the defeat of that part of the bill which would have given the Mayor extended control of department budgets. Under that part, Section 7, Mayor Tobin would have had absolute veto power over the budgets of the School Committee, Police and County, including the courts.

A clause in the bill specifically provided that the Mayor would not have the power to reduce any salaries in these divisions.

Despite this proviso, and despite the admitted emergency which Boston now faces in its finances—a $42 tax rate—the various school organizations of the city brought all pressure to bear against Section 7 that could be mustered.

Defeat of Section 7 leaves Mayor Tobin responsible for only 44 per cent of the expenses incurred by the City of Boston. Put in another way, defeat of the bill leaves the Mayor, as in the past, responsible for only 44 per cent of the tax dollar, as he pointed out today.

Responsibility for 21 per cent of the tax dollar remains vested in the School Committee and the remaining 35 per cent is divided among the Police, County, various state assessments, municipal debt, etc.

Mayor Tobin told voters and taxpayers that "powers now vested in the Mayor are not consistent with the extremely extraordinary conditions under which we are functioning at present."

He warned the schoolteachers that passage of Section 7 is necessary to "insure maintenance" of their salaries.

Mayor's Bill Fought Alone

But despite his every effort, the bill was defeated by the huge and efficient lobby of the schoolteachers. There was no counter lobby working on the Mayor's behalf, except among a few scattered individuals.

In addition to the lobby by the schools against Section 7, pressure by the County was brought against

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Race Referendum Bill Favored by Committee

In Boston Today

Racing Repeal Move Advances

The Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs today voted in favor of a referendum on the question of repealing horse and dog racing in Massachusetts.

The referendum would go on the ballot in November—exactly four years since the vote in favor of racing—and the result would be tabulated by counties to determine whether or not racing was to be legal in a particular county.

Before the committee were two initiative petitions and several other bills calling for the repeal of racing. The chief proponent for one petition was Dr. Edwin H. Hadley, Professor of Law at Northeastern University, who was supported by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., and others.

Should the Legislature throw out today's report of the Committee, Dr. Hadley could do as he promised: collect 5,000 additional signatures of voters and force the question on the ballot.

In 1936 a similar petition was before the Legislature but when the Legislature ruled against placing the question on the ballot the opposition lost out by failing to obtain the necessary 5,000 additional signatures.

According to the petitions, the question would be put before the people in phraseology less confusing than in 1934. At that time the voter was under the impression that he had to vote on horse and dog racing as a unit. He now can mark his ballot for or against either or both.

Similar petitions are now being sought in Rhode Island and New Hampshire in regard to the repeal of horse racing.

Single Tax Plan For State Is Urged

Henry George's single tax plan was advocated for Massachusetts as a means of reducing unemployment and more equitably "spreading" taxation at a hearing before the Committee on Taxation and Public Welfare today.

The advocate of this legislation, which attracted wide attention at the close of the last century, was Francis G. Goodale, Boston lawyer. He said the system is in successful operation in many South African cities, in Australia and Denmark, and had been recommended for adoption by the City Government of London.

Mr. Goodale asserted the development of a community is retarded when land is not used, but is purposely allowed to lie idle and increase in value as the community develops. Under the single tax plan, he would place the burden of taxation on land and abolish all levies on buildings. Taxation, he said, would increase in the business section and decrease in the residential districts.

Clothing Designs Held Dutiable

Customs officials who looked askance at a number of men's clothing patterns in the baggage of Frederick Nichols Bardeau of New York City when he landed from the Cunard-White Star Liner Lancastria yesterday, ruled today that Mr. Bardeau—a well-known American clothing designer—must pay duty on them or give them up.

Mr. Bardeau asserted that the patterns orginated in America and had been carried by him from the United States to Europe and back again.

Maritime Board Decision Expected

The Boston Port Authority today tensely awaited a U. S. Maritime Commission ruling which, it believed, may mean the difference between returning prosperity and continued decline for the business of the port. The Commission was expected to announce its ruling on the protest lodged with it by the Port Authority and other local maritime interests against the increased wharfage charges put into effect on April 5.

The New Haven, Boston and Albany and Boston and Maine Railroads originally announced a 10 per cent increase in these charges to go into effect on March 28. Immediate protests brought a postponement to April 5.

The Port Authority claimed that there are at least three different scales of wharfage charges in effect

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Bank Teller On Probation

A bank teller who conducted an illegal private banking service for two friends at the expense of his former employer, was released on probation today despite a Government plea that he be imprisoned.

The teller, Joseph F. Bergen, of Lynn, admitted misapplying $8,250 of funds of the United States Trust Company, Boston, when arraigned before Judge Hugh D. McLellan in Federal Court. His friends admitted their parts, too.

The story, as narrated by Assistant U. S. Attorney John A. Canavan, was that Mr. Bergen "loaned" his friends out of the bank's funds, without the bank's knowledge, in order that they might make deposits in another bank against which to draw checks.

The two friends, Manning Goshtigian, of South Boston, and Armin Greenspan, of Roxbury, both shop owners, put up "collateral" for their "loans," Mr. Canavan told the court, in the form of checks drawn on the other bank made out to creditors. The checks were not backed, however, by sufficient funds, Mr. Canavan related. The teller was rewarded by Mr. Greenspan for the "loans" with outmoded dresses for his wife and by Mr. Goshtigian with small sums of money, the Federal prosecutor stated.

The three were sentenced by Judge McLellan to a year and a day in a Federal Penitentiary, but the sentences were then suspended and the men placed on probation over the protests of Mr. Canavan.

Barkentine's Trip Weathersome One

Soon after Capt. Robert A. MacLean of Chatham, New Brunswick, bought the barkentine La Reine Marie Stewart, which had been lying idle at her home port of Thomaston, Maine, for some time, he found that it was impossible to assemble a crew capable of going aloft in stormy weather and handling the square sails on the yard arms. That was last summer.

The ship has eventually completed its first voyage under the British flag with Captain MacLean himself in command—but before he could leave Chatham he had to convert it to a four-masted schooner—whose fore and aft sails can be handled mainly from the deck.

Tying up at the Little Mystic Docks in Charlestown this morning, La Reine Marie brought 1700 tons of salt from British West Indian Turks Island—after an adventure-filled voyage.

Captain MacLean, who in 1901 navigated the two-masted schooner

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Action Against Ship Firm Seen As Paradoxical

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Concern Big Builder for the U. S. Navy

CIO in Proceeding

In the midst of preparations for the largest peace-time rearmament program in the history of the country, the United States Government finds itself taking to task a shipbuilding concern that undoubtedly will take a prominent part in that program.

Still more paradoxical, however, is the fact that at this very moment the Government is awaiting delivery of two destroyers and an airplane carrier now being constructed for the United States Navy by that same company.

The situation revolves around the present National Labor Relations Board hearing of a C. I. O. union's charges that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation violated the Wagner Labor Act at both its East Boston and Fore River plants. Briefly, the union, called the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, says the corporation controlled "company unions" and refused to bargain collectively.

Stiff Defense

The corporation, on the other hand, and is putting up a stiff defense against the charges in the hearing now in progress at the Federal Building. It is expected that the hearing will last through April, and that it eventually will be taken to the Supreme Court for decision.

Meanwhile, the company continues to build ships on its 110 acres of fenced land on the Fore River in Quincy. There on its ways, rivet by rivet and plate by plate, five ships are now being constructed—three for the Navy and two for Pan-American service.

At the Fore River plant the company has 10 ways or slips, which may be described as concrete beds under cranes near deep water, and on which it can build anything from a tug to a destroyer or a Normandie. During the war, when the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation was formed, the Fore River plant put in the water 36 destroyers in 27 months, one of which was launched 45 days from the time the keel was laid—a record said never to have been equalled. Since 1922 the value of ships delivered to the Navy runs over the $120,000,000 mark.

At Fore River practically everything that goes on a boat—excluding navigation instruments and bedding—is made. The company manufactures its own turbines, boilers, propellers and shafts, and even makes lockers, furniture, sinks, and bread pans. It installs laundries, printing presses, kitchens, and sewage systems, and most of these it builds.

Skilled Mechanics

Most of Fore River's 4,000 workers are skilled mechanics. Youngsters who wish to learn in the Fore River way are trained there in the yard, where the company maintains a school for apprentices. Teachers are veteran employees who have worked up from the ranks by demonstrating their abilities. Boys from nearly every shop in the plant attend school for one-half day, and spend the other half at their trades.

Most of the shops would house a fair-sized apartment building. There are the steel mill, blacksmiths' shop, bolt-reclaiming shop, machine shop, joiners' shop, pattern shop, boiler shop, pipe shop, and tin-knocking shop—to mention only a few. All are intimately connected with the manufacture of ships—but it takes a spur track and three steam engines to connect them with each other and with the building ways.

Most interesting of all the shops, however, is the mold-loft, where the whole vessel is laid out in pattern form on the floor before even a rivet is touched. There the pattern-makers work directly from the blueprints and construct patterns for the steel plates, bulkheads, and machinery foundations. These patterns are used in much the same fashion as a dress pattern is used.

Directly below the mold-loft, which extends for 1000 feet, is the steel mill, where the plates that form the vessel's sides are shaped to fit. Workers in the mill also shape the two-inch armor plate which is placed above and below the water-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

One of World's Great Shipbuilding Plants

By a Staff Photographer

Fore River Plant of Bethlehem Corporation at Quincy, Mass.

State Sales Tax, Except on Food, Urged by Delano

A State-wide sales tax will make the public "conscious of the cost of government" and thus arouse them to halt extravagance and inefficiency, Raymond P. Delano, of the Dorchester Board of Trade, told a legislative committee at the Statehouse today.

Mr. Delano appeared before the Committee on Taxation and Public Welfare to support a petition of his organization for a tax on all retail sales except foods. He recommended a 3 per cent levy, in contrast with a 2 per cent rate advocated by the Special Commission on Taxation.

"Some drastic action should be taken to impress on the people the need for better government," he stated. "The public doesn't realize the extent to which they are being taxed. Few people are aware, for instance, that they pay 31 different taxes on a single loaf of bread and 17 taxes on a pair of shoes—all of them hidden taxes.

"If a direct tax were imposed on every purchase except foods the Legislature would be impelled to administer the affairs of government with greater care."

A similar petition by Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely for imposition of a sales tax was considered by the Committee, but there were no witnesses to speak concerning it.

Earlier, the Boston Chamber of Commerce announced its membership had voted by the narrow margin of 484—469 to oppose a sales levy in Massachusetts. Spokesmen for the Chamber's Board of Trade have been lobbying against the tax.

Worcester Studies Parking Meter Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 12—Municipal parking meters, which have been under consideration here for several years, will in all probability be installed on a trial basis in some downtown area in the near future, following an announcement by Mayor William A. Bennett to the effect that he favored the meters as a solution of one of the city's "vexing traffic problems.

Mayor Bennett, who has been in office for three weeks, stated that parking conditions in the business center are so unsatisfactory that residents in surrounding towns are forced to trade in other places because of the lack of proper parking facilities here.

He said that he was satisfied that the installation of parking meters in the parking spaces in the business area would tend to eliminate the "parking hog" and assure out-of-the-city traders adequate parking space at a nominal cost. The Mayor stated that he favored giving the meters a tryout "on a small scale" at first and suggested that the City Council look into the matter.

Locked Car Doors Required in R. I. By Expanded Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., April 12—In Rhode Island there is a law which provides that a motorist must leave his automobile in "a secure and proper manner" at all times.

The original idea was to make sure that brakes were set, especially on hills, and thus promote highway safety. But now the statute is being given a broader interpretation owing to the large number of thefts in Newport County.

The State Police have decided to reduce the number of stolen cars and stolen belongings taken from parked cars by campaigning against drivers who leave their machines unlocked and unattended. For this formerly innocent but careless practice, several drivers have been hailed into District Court and fined $11 each.

Troopers who have been trying door handles on their beats say the drive is yielding results. Most of the handles now fail to turn.

Coats Thread Mill Averts C. I. O. Strike As Contract Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 12—The year-old contract between the J. & P Coats (R. I.), Inc., officials and the Committee for Industrial Organization expires today, but there will be no walkout of several thousand workers from the largest thread mill in the nation.

Last night no complete agreement had yet been reached but satisfactory arrangements on wages and hours had been made in several instances, according to John Cavanaugh of Woonsocket.

Although hope was expressed that a new contract would be negotiated at a closed meeting held in the Pawtucket senior high school Sunday, officials of Local 5 of the Textile Workers Organization Committee reported much progress was made and they celarly indicated that no walkout would be called until every effort had been made to negotiate the new contract.

Tobey Proposes To Run for U. S. Senator in N. H.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Representative Charles W. Tobey (R), former Governor of New Hampshire, announced today that he will seek the Republican nomination for the United States Senate in the September primaries.

Mr. Tobey will run for the seat of Senator Fred H. Brown (D), who is finishing his first term. The only other Republican who has thus far announced his candidacy is Eliot Carter, of Nashua. Senator Brown has not yet disclosed whether he will run for another term, but observers here believe he will make a last-minute announcement.

Especially vocal against the Roosevelt Administration's efforts to nullify the New England flood control compacts, Representative Tobey will presumably make them a leading issue in the campaign if he is nominated. Senator Brown has cast most of his votes with the Administration. Since New Hampshire has only two Representatives in Congress, Mr. Tobey has had as his constituents during the three terms he has served, a little over half of the entire population of the State.

Announcing his intention to run, Mr. Tobey said: "Many people in New Hampshire have expressed to me the belief that the background of experience which I have gained through three successive terms of service in the House of Representatives in Washington qualifies me as the logical candidate for advancement to the upper branch of Congress.

"Because I feel that my first duty is to devote myself to my work in Washington as a New Hampshire Representative in Congress, I will be unable to campaign for the nomination until after adjournment, but I know that I can rely upon my loyal friends to aid and forward my candidacy.

"Upon the adjournment of Congress, I will return to New Hampshire and wage an active campaign for the Republican Senatorial nomination."

Mr. Tobey's home is at Temple, N. H. He was Speaker of the House in 1919-20 and President of the Senate in 1925-26. He was Governor of New Hampshire in 1929-30 and has served three consecutive terms in Congress.

Boston School Costs Rise As Lists Decrease

This Should Be Reversed, Muncipal Research Bureau Argues

Needs Listed

Closing of Teachers' College Urged, Also Slowing Up of Pay Increases

In the face of declining enrollments in the Boston public schools, expenses should be going down instead of up, the Bureau of Municipal Research declared today.

For the last four years, enrollments have declined, expenses risen. Last year, costs reached a new high for the City's history, the Bureau stated.

To remedy this situation, it recommended:

1. Abolition of Teachers' College.
2. No hiring of additional teachers or other employees.
3. Increase in size of school classes handled by each teacher.
4. A holiday in new construction, with return later to building of schools on a pay-as-you-go basis.
5. Slowing up of automatic pay increases.

Boston Tops List

Among the 13 largest cities, Boston ranked first in 1936 in per capita cost of public school operation and maintenance, the research organization stated.

Not only declining enrollment, but mounting Boston tax burdens should "dictate retrenchment on a scale adequate to meet the City's critical problem," the Bureau added.

Closing of Teachers' College was an economy first urged three years ago by this organization. The reason: Why spend $200,000 a year to turn out 200 additional teachers when 1,000 graduates ahead of them are unable to obtain jobs?

The biggest item in school costs is teachers' salaries—about 81 per cent of the total. The proportion of teachers to pupils has been steadily rising since 1922, the bulletin pointed out, asking that this tendency be reversed temporarily by not filling vacancies as they occur.

This would make unnecessary the hiring of about 150 new teachers and would save more than $200,000 annually. It would make even less excusable the continuance of the free Teachers' College, the Bureau contended.

Building Holiday

The present number of pupils per teacher in elementary schools is 37.3. In high and Latin schools, it is 26.2.

"A building holiday would aid City finances," the Bureau argued. "Return to pay-as-you-go when construction of new schools is resumed would prevent pyramiding debt costs. Because new schools have been a recurring item, Boston for years rightly paid for their construction out of current revenues."

Automatic salary increases cost another $290,000 a year, it was disclosed. Given existing conditions, a plan should be formulated to spread these increases over a longer period, the organization contended.

Puget Sound College Keeps Budget Balanced

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—The College of Puget Sound, which has been holding a jubilee, has survived 50 years without an endowment. It has passed through the last eight years with its income always exceeding its budget.

Enjoying the favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, it has some 600 students, four buildings and a 40-acre campus.

Auto Registration Increases in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 12—An increase of 3,060 in the number of pleasure cars registered and a gain of nearly $150,000 in the amount of revenue collected from registration and license fees during the registration year ended April 1, has just been announced by the State Motor Vehicle Department. Total revenues from the various fees connected with licenses and registrations was $2,419,712.

The report indicated that revenue was beginning to fall at the close of the year in spite of the net increase for the 12-month period. Income for March, 1938, was $2,057 as compared with $3,324 during the same month last year. Reduced auto sales also were reflected in the number of transfers of registrations.

During the whole registration year the department registered 78,808 pleasure cars, 9,241 trucks, 1,672 trailers and 490 motorcycles. It also issued more than 105,000 operators' licenses, 279 dealers' licenses and 318 repairers' licenses.

Week in Vermont

Memorial Park

A memorial park dedicated to the veterans of the World War is being established in the village of Randolph through the generosity of Mrs. Fleda A. Grant, G. Richard Grant and F. Lucille Grant, who have provided the land and established an endowment for its maintenance. The Victor A. Grant American Legion Post of Randolph has filed incorporation papers with the Secretary of State to legally enable it to accept and hold the gift as a corporate body.

The park will consist of one acre of land near the center of the village and plans are maturing for landscaping the park frontage to a depth of about 50 feet, building pool and fountain and planting trees and shrubbery. Walks will be laid out and the entire park enclosed within a decorative fence. The remainder of the park will be planted to shade trees.

A plaque will be erected bearing the inscription: "World War Veterans Memorial Park. Donated to the American Legion, in memory of Victor A. Grant."

State Finances

A million dollar improvement in the cash position of the State has been shown in the monthly report of Treasurer Thomas H. Cave to Gov. George D. Aiken. The report

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Mostly overcast and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday, with lowest temperature near 40; decreasing cloudiness late Wednesday; moderate southwest winds, becoming north to northeast.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, somewhat colder tonight and on the coast Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy possibly showers later tonight or Wednesday. Somewhat colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Somewhat colder in north portion tonight and in east portion Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Colder in the interior Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest shifting to northerly winds mostly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	43	Minneapolis	38	38
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	50	50	New York	46	40
Denver	44	42	Norfolk	58	52
Helena	40	40	Philadelphia	48	46
Kansas City	40	40	St. Louis	52	52
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	52	50
Miami	72	68	Washington	50	48

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 12.
B—Minimum, April 11.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:41 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 10:08 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:50 p. m.

Frankfurter Pays Tribute to Justice Holmes

"Mr. Justice Holmes never forgot that the activities of government are continual attempts by peaceful means to adjust clashes of interest," Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School told an audience in the New Lecture Hall at Harvard last night.

Delivering the first of a series of three lectures under auspices of the Committee on Extra-Curricular Reading in American History, Professor Frankfurter's main topic is "The Court and Mr. Justice Holmes." This lecture was on "Property and Society."

Referring to Mr. Justice Holmes' treatment of the Constitution, Professor Frankfurter said, "He was equally mindful of the fact that the Legislature is the body to whom the task of adjusting clashes of interest is primarily delegated. And so he gave complete loyalty in his work as a judge to the great major premise of Marshall that 'it is a Constitution we are expounding.' He scrupulously treated the Constitution as a broad charter of powers for the internal clashes of society, and did not construe it as though it were a code which prescribed in detail answers for the social problems of all times."

Sucked Into Politics

After lauding Mr. Justice Holmes as "unlike the great man on the Court before him," and as serving on the Supreme Court during a period when it "was sucked into political controversies which were more continuous and of more immediate popular concern than at any prior time in the Court's history," Professor Frankfurter turned his attention to an analysis of Supreme Court justices in general.

"Judges of the Court are not architects of policy," he declared. "They can nullify the policy of others; but they are incapable of fashioning their own solutions for social problems. The use which a judge will make of this power of negation is largely determined by two psychological considerations. It depends first on the judge's philosophy, conscious or implicit, regarding the nature of society, that is on his theory of the clash of interests. This, in turn, will influence his conception of the place of the judge in the American Constitutional system."

Influence on Decisions

Professor Frankfurter stressed the fact that a judge's personal theories of law naturally have a great deal of influence on his decisions. In this respect most Supreme Court Justices have been well qualified, with Mr. Justice Holmes in the vanguard.

"One central issue underlies all the myriad forms which great constitutional issues may assume," continued Professor Frankfurter. "What is the role of a judge in making adjustments between society and the individual, between the States and the Nation? The conception which a judge has of his own function, and the fastidiousness with which he enforces it, will in large measure determine the most delicate controversies before him."

Although an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court until 1932, Mr. Holmes frequently was not in accord with the majority opinions of the Court. Often he handed down dissenting opinions and these, according to Professor Frankfurter, began about a year ago "to be the new constitutional direction of the Court."

Sensitive to Dangers

"No man who ever sat on the Court," he concluded, "has been more keenly or more consistently sensitive than Mr. Justice Holmes to the dangers and difficulties inherent in the power of judges to review legislation. For it is subtle business to decide, not whether legislation is wise, but whether legislators were reasonable in believing it to be wise."

Professor Frankfurter will continue his discussion in the second lecture of the series next Monday, the topic of which will be, "Civil Liberties and the Individual."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Goldwyn Follies," with Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Kenny Baker, and others. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30 6, 9:30. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns." Scollay: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Metropolitan—

Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland in "Her Jungle Love." 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also: "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Natural Wonders of the West," "Penguin Isles of the Antarctic," "Quintupland," featuring the Dionne Quins, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Life of Emile Zola," featuring Paul Muni. Also "This Way Please." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Exeter—
Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce in "The Bad Man of Brimstone." 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Mama Runs Wild," with Mary Boland and Ernest Truex. 2, 4:50, 7:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," featuring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m. 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Accidents Will Happen," with Ronald Reagan, Gloria Blondell and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Boston—
"Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers, Louis Hayward and Anne Shirley. 12:23, 3:52, 7:21, 9:43. Stage: Buck & Bubbles with their Harlem Parade of 1938.

Tremont—
Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald in "Naughty Marietta." Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young and Ann Sothern. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "Maid's Night Out," with Allan Lane. Joan Fontaine and Hedda Hopper, 2:50, 5:45, 8:40.

Hub—
Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "The Awful Truth" 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Alcatraz Island," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Strand—
Irene Dunne and Allan Jones in "Showboat." Also "There's Always Tomorrow," starring Robert Taylor. Tomorrow: "Craig's Wife," featuring Rosalind Russell and John Boles. Also "Back in Circulation," with Pat O'Brien.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Also "Dark Journey," with Conrad Veidt and Vivien Leigh. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music," 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: Jane Pickens, Holland & Hart, Gene Sheldon, Park & Clifford.

State and Orpheum—
Joe E. Brown in "Wide Open Faces." Both theaters: 12, 3, 6, 9. Also "Everybody Sing," featuring Allan Jones, Judy Garland, Fanny Brice and others. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 2:35, 4:45, 6:55, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 3:37, 6:39, 9:45. Also Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo." 2:10, 5:12, 8:14.

University—
"Man-Proof," with Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone. 3:20, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Of Human Hearts," starring Walter Huston and James Stewart. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Brookline Village—
"You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone and Cecilia Parker. 2, 5:10, 8:30. Also "Monastery," 4, 7:10, 10:30.

Tremont Temple—
"Golgotha," a story of The Christ. English version by Jacques Ibert. 1:30, 3:20, 5:12, 7:02, 8:52. Through Wednesday night.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Second of the Spring concerts by the State Symphony Orchestra. Jeanne Kimball, guest soloist. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Old North Church—
Mayor Tobin will be the speaker at the Lantern Hanging Anniversary. 8.

Boston Conservatory of Music—
Mrs. Clare Nilsson, artist and art commentator, will lecture on the "Art of Lithography." 8.

Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University—
George B. Cressey will speak on "News from Siberia." 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will give a guidance lecture on Chinese Pottery. 11 a. m.

Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler—
Gustavus J. Esselen will speak on "To and From the Nice Convention." Illustrated by colored motion pictures. Reunion luncheon. 12:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

E. Power Biggs Completes Bach Organ Series

The Arts in Boston

At Harvard's Germanic Museum, last night, E. Power Biggs brought to its close his memorable and monumental series of concerts devoted to the organ music of Johann Sebastian Bach. In the course of these 12 programs Mr. Biggs has unfolded before his consistently numerous and attentive audience a procession of significant works—preludes and fugues, toccatas, fantasias, trio sonatas, and (most numerous of all) chorale preludes—in which each might see, according to his mood and bias, a great religious document, the culmination and climax of a great period in musical history, a personal testament, or simply a mighty feast of polyphony, grave and gay, and of many moods between.

The organist brought to his task not only the dexterity and the youthful energy without which it could hardly have been attempted, but an obviously intimate knowledge of the structure and function of this music, its composer's purposes, and of the style and conventions of eighteenth-century keyboard music in general. All this gave an authority to his performance that increased as the series progressed and as a certain initial restlessness of style vanished.

Mr. Biggs enjoyed the advantage, moreover, of playing the magnificently appropriate organ designed by G. Donald Harrison, which embodies the characteristic lightness, pungency, transparency, and buoyancy of tone possessed by the organs that Bach himself played, together with such later improvements as seem of definite musical value.

Last night's program consisted of the 18 chorale preludes, probably of the Weimar period, whose revision was the composer's last task. The list ended, indeed, with the very last of his chorale preludes, the poignantly solemn "Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sind," of an almost medieval simplicity and austerity, which Bach dictated to his son-in-law. Incomplete in that manuscript, it was completed from the version included in the "Kunst der Fuge."

To deal worthily with all 18 of these ingenious yet expressive fugues and contrapuntal fantasias upon the age-old chorales that formed the core of the Lutheran ritual and belief would be impossible in these severe limits of space. They ranged from the robust brilliance of "Komm, heiliger Herr" to the mellow tenderness of "O Lamm Gottes" and of "Schmucke dich." They formed a fitting culmination to any survey of Bach's creative work, penetrating to the fundamentally religious core that underlies and far outweighs its tremendous technical ingenuity.

S. S.

Boston Stage Notes

After three weeks of hibernation, Boston theaters will stir with life again the coming week end.

Saturday evening, at the Plymouth, "Eye on the Sparrow," a new comedy by Maxwell Selser, will be presented by Girvan Higginson, with Catherine Doucet of the firms featured.

Monday evening will bring two openings. At the Wilbur, another new comedy, "The Man from Cairo," will be submitted, featuring Joseph Buloff, whose Zamiano stole "To Quito and Back" from Ben Hecht, Leslie Banks and Sylvia Sidney last fall. At the Colonial, Clare Boothe's "The Women" will begin an engagement.

Next Tuesday evening, at the Shubert, Dwight Deere Wiman will present the new Rodgers-Hart musical, "I Married an Angel." The cast includes Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal, Walter Slezak, Audrie Christie and Charles Walters.

"Pins and Needles," the Garment Workers' musical, will probably reach Boston about the middle of next month.

Maxwell Anderson's "The Star Wagon" is scheduled for May 30, at the Shubert, with Burgess Meredith, Lillian Gish and the rest of the New York cast.

"Golgotha"

A French-made film of power, reverence and beauty opened yesterday at Tremont Temple and will continue through Wednesday. Based on the last days in the life of Jesus and entitled "Golgotha," it is one of the finest things of its kind yet produced on the screen. Without sacrificing the inspirational atmosphere of the story, Julien Duvivier, the director, has made vivid the political struggle which lay behind the betrayal and crucifixion of the Nazarene. The contributing parts played by the established church, by Herod and by Pilate localize the incidents of the drama.

"Golgotha" was produced on a spectacular scale, yet spectacle is by no means its paramount ingredient. Among the more striking scenes are the triumphal entry of Jesus and his followers into Jerusalem; the hatred aroused by his driving of the merchants from the temple; the priest-incited mobs clamoring for Jesus's crucifixion; his "trials" before Caiaphas, Herod and Pilate; the agonizing journey through the streets of Jerusalem and Calvary, and the Resurrection and final talks with his disciples.

Against the background of turmoil and conflict, the character of Jesus as well as the healing and teaching incidents are presented with simple dignity and restraint. Conventional adjectives seem inadequate to describe Robert Le Vigan's extraordinary playing of the principal role. Here the lack of theatricality is particularly notable. Other characters are also vividly portrayed—Jean Gabin as Pilate, Harry Baur as Herod, Charles Granval as Caiaphas, Hubert Prélier as Peter, Lucas Gridoux as Judas, Edwige Feuillère as Claudia and Juliette Verneuil as Mary.

M. Duvivier has refrained from the use of movie tricks—double exposures and other such devices—in depicting the miraculous episodes. The film, though made in France, has been equipped with a new sound track in English for American showings. The voices were well chosen and the "dubbing" proves only occasionally distracting. The dialogue adaptation by Forrest Izard wisely adheres to actual scriptural text whenever possible. J. D. B.

Richard Tucker — **Pauline Chellis and Concert Group**

In "Dance for a Ceremonial," One of the New Numbers on Her Program to Be Given in John Hancock Hall on the Evening of April 25

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 13

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, April 13

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Vermont Records Steady Gain In Car Registration

(Continued from Page 11)

substantiated earlier indications that State finances will show a considerable improvement over a year ago at the end of the current fiscal period, June 30.

Deducting temporary loans, the report revealed that the State had a cash balance of $1,141,542 on April 1 compared with $146,313 on the same date last year.

A gain of $48,524 in income tax receipts was shown in total receipts for the year of $633,760. Income tax revenue is expected to exceed the estimate contained in the biennial budget for 1938 and 1939. Another increase of $67,797 was revealed in the amount of income from liquor sales. Receipts from the sale of intoxicating liquors so far this year have totaled $1,648,828, compared with $1,581,031 last year.

A gain of $38,155 in receipts from the State inheritance tax was also shown in the report. The increase brought up income from this source to $223,770 for the year.

Total receipts from all sources, with temporary loans and the public welfare bond issue excluded, were $12,047,048, according to the report, accounting in all for an increase of about $1,600,000.

The treasurer's office reported there are now no outstanding loans compared with the $1,000,000 outstanding one year ago. Of the $510,500 received from the sale of public welfare bonds, approximately $60,000 has been spent for land purchases, new building construction and repairs at State institutions.

Bridge Opened

The northern Lake Champlain bridge spanning Missisquoi Bay between West Swanton and East Alburgh was opened to traffic Sunday afternoon after the Commission had finally succeeded in settling its financial difficulties, at least temporarily.

It appeared for a time last week as if the opening would be still further delayed, but Governor Aiken directed Attorney General Jones to "use any legal and proper means at your disposal to secure an early opening of the Missisquoi Bay Bridge." This was taken to mean application for a receivership.

Before the Attorney General could act, however, the Bridge Commission Chairman, E. T. Bradley, of Swanton, disclosed that a satisfactory arrangement had been made with the bonding company which would permit immediate opening of the bridge structure. Previously, it had been impossible to open the bridge to traffic because of debts owed by the bonding company after the Commission's funds had become exhausted. A $49,000 grant due from the Federal Government meanwhile was held up pending clearing up of the financial situation between the commission and the bonding company.

Winter Hangs Around Georges

Out on "the Georges" where hardy Gloucester and Boston fishermen follow their calling the year around, in sunshine and storm, summer or winter, the past week has brought a spell of weather that fishermen arriving in port today call the worst of the entire winter.

Capt. Christian Christianson of the Irving Usen trawler Arlington, in today from a little better than a week on Georges, during which a harvest of 175,000 pounds of seafood was brought in, said that the third week of spring was like the bleakest week of mid-winter. "On Georges we had a bit of everything, snow, hail, sleet, rain, gales, rough seas, biting cold," he said. "Sure felt like about anything except gentle spring."

'Advance' Opinion Given By Bay State High Court

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

The Massachusetts Supreme Court last week received two orders from the State Senate which brings to 150 the number of questions of law sent in almost as many years by th Legislature to the tribunal for judicial opinion.

Under a provision in the State Constitution, each branch of the Legislature, the Governor and his Council have "authority to require the opinions of justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions."

The national Congress has no such power. Its laws are constitutional until invalidated by the decision of the Supreme Court on a bona fide controversy. The Federal Court has no jurisdiction over hypothetical questions of law propounded by Congress or the Chief Executive.

Questions Submitted

Since 1791, the law-making body in this State has taken advantage of this "testing" power by submitting questions on major controversial subjects for opinions. The justices have considered veto powers of the Governor, the 8-hour bill, powers of the Legislature to buy and sell fuel in case of scarcity, civil war bonus, pardons, workmen's compensation, effect of the 18th amendment in this State, ticket scalping, and registering and insuring of trailers.

Also, the Court is not bound by its former opinion when litigants appear before it claiming damages and unconstitutionality of the statute. This was established in an early decision set forth by the Court.

New Ruling Asked

Last week's requests for rulings involve the question of constitutionality of the Dever bill for removal of mayors by the justices of the Supreme Court, and of a bill to originate an initiative petition on the abolition of leasing private taxi stands.

The Dever bill is directed at the mayor of Revere, who was guilty of "misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance," according to Attorney-General Paul A. Dever.

No method of removing mayors is provided under present law, and in two instances in the past, the municipal chief executive, although jailed for misdemeanors in office, has continued to direct the town's destinies.

Opposition to Bill

Opposition to the bill for removing mayors presents two contentions, (1) that the plan gives too much power to the Attorney-General, and (2) that the normal work of the courts is sufficient to occupy their entire attention.

With the business of the Supreme and Superior Courts congested, "it would seem a strange proceeding to provide that the time of the judges . . . should be at the mercy of those engaged in the problems of municipal housecleaning," Frank W. Grinnell, Secretary of the Judicial Council, said recently.

The fact that the Legislature, several decades ago, gave the Supreme Court jurisdiction over removal of district attorneys is no reason for extension of this jurisdiction, it is held. Opponents of the plan point out that the trial of a district attorney some time ago caused several justices loss of vacations, and postponement of other important appellate work.

Weekly Paragraphs

Echoes of last summer's battle between the Boston Finance Commission and City Hall. The Codman Hill Construction Company, central figure of the Fin Com's investigation of work contracts let by Trustees of the George Robert White Fund, filed suit in Suffolk Superior Court to recover $20,000 from the city for labor and materials. The declaration named Boston defendant as trustee of the Fund.

Police headquarters and District Attorney's office conferred on the pending investigation of night club and liquor licenses in Boston. Narcotic dealers are reported "interested" in several night spots. Evidence unearthed, if any, will be considered for Grand Jury action.

Business Advised To Reap Gains Of College Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12—New England college graduates should be encouraged to stay in New England and contribute their technical and engineering knowledge to the upbuilding of new industries and the reviving of those long established, it has been agreed at a special session of the New England Executive Council of Kiwanis International, held in the Crown Hotel here.

George C. Clarke, former Secretary of the Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce and now Industrial Commissioner of the Marlboro Chamber of Commerce, urged that inducements be offered to graduates this year by leaders of New England industry, so they will not "go to South America and other places when they are more needed here."

Holding up New Bedford, Mass., as an example of the best way to meet problems of failing industry and increasing unemployment, Mr. Clarke said that in that City "when the whaling industry was put out of business these people did not go to the Government, they went to work with a real New England spirit and solved their problem." New Bedford, he said, more recently solved problems bred by the depression by conducting a public forum and studying the situation thoroughly—then obtaining the co-operation of capital, labor and municipal agencies in making the most practical use of available assets.

The Kiwanis Council agreed that such public forums and co-operative endeavors are highly desirable in every New England community. They at least bring about, it was said, the correction of such prevalent situations as those in which ancient wooden mill buildings are being used while modern brick factories lie expensively idle in the same towns.

The Council was urged by Mr. Clarke to accept the "leadership which is so much needed at present" and it was decided to place the forum and co-operation program before the approximately 100 Kiwanis clubs in other parts of New England.

Bethlehem Firm Navy Builder

(Continued from Page 11)

line on naval ships as a protection against mines and torpedoes.

Bethlehem Steel

Of interest is the fact that all steel comes from the Bethlehem Steel Company, the 100 per cent owner and stockholder of the shipbuilding company. The steel comes in sheets about the size of football goal posts, and weighs from approximately half a ton to the heavy two- or three-ton armor plate.

Some jobs in the steel mill, as in the blacksmiths' shop, call for plenty of muscle. One job in particular involves swinging a 38-pound hammer all day in order to pound straight steel shafts into curves and angles. Another entails playing with 5000-pound steel blocks which are pounded into tiller posts by an automatic steam hammer. Workmen say that when the big hammer is thumping, it can be heard at the main gate—one quarter of a mile away.

The bolt-reclaiming shop is evidence of Yankee thrift. Old nuts and bolts from previous construction jobs are rethreaded and cleaned up by a series of operations in intricate machines. In the end they are sorted mechanically and put back into service.

On the other side of the yard from the ways is the machine shop, in which are made turbines, propellers, rudders, and engines, besides all sorts of tools. One lathe in the shop is more than 50 feet long.

An account of all the shops and their interesting operations would fill a volume. Experiences of the men at their trades would take another volume, as would the various experiments by the company in the field of navigation safety.

It suffices to say, however, that the plant has inherited an old New England industry—shipbuilding—and is carrying on the Yankee tradition of putting boats in the water that will stay on top of the water.

Keeping Inmates Busy Is Problem To This Sheriff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

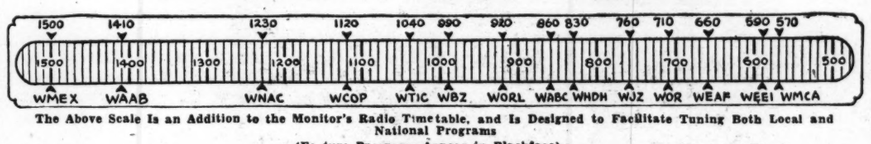
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 12—Unemployment even in jail prevails in Hampden County, where Sheriff David J. Manning has called attention to the difficulty he has keeping all his inmates usefully at work.

The situation will be eased during the planting season by the acquisition last week of 30 acres of land on which the prisoners will be employed in clearing work and in raising produce.

With a capacity house continually on his hands, Sheriff Manning contends the curtailment of prison manufacturing, by legislation in 1934 against the competition of prison-made goods, makes it impossible to keep all the inmates at work.

The jail has leased 10 acres of land for cultivation for a number of years, but the tract has been increased by the outright purchase of 30 acres. The additional 20 acres will give work on clearing as well as additional planting, and Sheriff Manning has plans for developing a piggery on the land as a useful adjunct to maintaining his establishment.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Variety Sports review
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	King's Jesters' Orch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Deep River Trio	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Concert orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective drama
7:45 "Second Husband"	Ruth Lyon, soprano	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Detective drama
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Madriguera's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	Madriguera's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Success stories
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"It May Have Happened"; sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra		Wayne King's Orchestra	Larry Funk's Orchestra	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal interviews	Vines-Perry tennis	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra		Vines-Perry tennis	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Jimmy Valentine";	Fibber McGee and Company; orchestra	Vines-Perry tennis	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	dramatic sketch		Vines-Perry tennis	Variety Hour
10:00 Essays in Music	"Uncle Sam's Postal Service"; relays of air and railway services; sketch	"Tales of Great Rivers—The Mississippi"	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Essays in Music		"Hollywood Gossip"	Charioteers; quartet	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Comment		Talk, Dale Carnegie	"The Witch's Tale"; dramatic sketch	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Four Club Men				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Joe Frasetto's Orch.
11:15 O. Tucker's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ruby Newman Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ruby Newman Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Nursery talk	Jacobson's Rhythm	Dramatization
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Dramatization
9:00 Organist	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm and Home News
9:15 Jimmie and Dick	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular variety; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Drama; music	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organ	Al McCullough, songs
10:30 Vocalist	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Network program	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Studio speakers	"Mary Marlin": sketch	David Harum: sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Women and News"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Melody Strings"	Studio speaker
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance Revue; music; stocks	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"		"Joyce Jordan": sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Kiwanis Club Luncheon; speakers
1:45 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Song team
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries": music	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:30 American School of	International Broadcast From Germany	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Sport reports	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air		"Julia Blake": sketch	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	Joe Erickson, songs
3:15 "Your Government"	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Colonials; orchestra	Sport reports
3:30 Commentator	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Studio program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Studio speaker	Studio program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; comment	"Lorenzo Jones"	Dramatization	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 Musical Moments	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Dramatization	"Song Styles"
4:30 Choir music	National Congress of Parents and Teachers	Commentator	High School drama	Variety Sports Review
4:45 "Dance Time"		"The Road of Life"	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	King's Jesters	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Network speakers	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Al Jahn's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Barry Wood's Or.	Rose Marie, songs	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 "Hour Glass"	Commentator	"Let's Celebrate"		Harper's Varieties
8:00 Cavalcade of America: sketch	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Midweek Function"		Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.: vocalists	"Let's Visit": informal network interviews	"A Few Words, Please"
8:45 the Lads	Barry McKinley, songs			"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	"Tune Types": variety	Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight"; guest; vocal trio; orchestra	Lee Allen's Orch.	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15 ment; orchestra	"Tune Types": variety		"Johnson Family": sk.	Fifth Estate Club: Citizens' Forum
9:30 Address, James A.	"Under Western Skies": dramatization		"Jazz Nocturne"	
9:45 Farley			"Jazz Nocturne"	
10:00 "Gang Busters":	Choir Symphonette	Kay Kyser's Musical Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day, contralto		"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show		Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Harlem": variety
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Harlem": variety
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	

Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

ported into the Commonwealth. The effect would be disastrous. No other industrial state is so dependent upon imported materials for the operation of its manufacturing establishments. Practically every industry in Massachusetts of any moment utilizes materials originating overseas. Even so purely domestic an industry as bakeries require some 40 to 45 different imported substances."

The Chamber revealed that more than 110,000 Massachusetts workers, practically 25 per cent of the industrial employees, are engaged in processing or re-working of imported materials. Furthermore, it stated, Boston ranks second among the nation's ports in imports, and 7,500 persons are directly engaged in port activities or connected business.

Regarding the advertising restrictions in the pending legislation, the Chamber stated:

"The section of the bill (18B) requiring that advertisments or announcements of an kind relative to the sale of the listed merchandise must also conspicuously identify the country of origin would impose impossible obligations upon importers, wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, newspapers, printers, radio stations and many other agencies. Especially as concerns advertising, cataloging and other services involved in handling merchandise, this provision would require elaborate policing and must eventually nullify itself by the complications it would create.

Mexico City Power Strike Is Postponed

MEXICO, D. F., April 11 (AP)—An electric power strike was postponed at 11:50 p. m. (C. S. T.) last night, 10 minutes before it was scheduled to start in six important Mexican cities.

The postponement was for 20 days, during which negotiations with employers would be continued.

Fund

(Continued from Page 11)

the measure. Indeed, most of the judges were said to be opposed to the section and one judge of the Boston Municipal Court actively lobbied against the section.

There were extraordinary features connected with the drive against Section 7. Schoolteachers from cities as far away as Worcester exerted pressure on their Representatives to defeat this bill. They did this notwithstanding that in most other communities in the State, Mayors or selectmen have a substantial voice in the finances of school systems.

Another unusual feature was that the bill was introduced by Christian A. Herter, Republican Whip of the House, and John F. Aspell, Democratic Floor Leader, both of Boston. Further prestige was given the bill when it was reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

Of the Boston representatives, 26 voted against Section 7 and only 10 supported the Mayor, voting for the section. State Representative Martin R. Schofield of South Boston introduced the motion to eliminate the section. State Representative Thomas E. Barry of East Boston led the drive in support of the Mayor.

Short-Wave Programs

For Wednesday, April 13

Paris—8:30 a. m.—"The Bullfighter," comic opera; "The Sicilian," comic opera in two acts. TPA2, 19.68m., 15.24 meg.

Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"German-American Intellectual Cross-Currents." DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

London—6:40 p. m.—"Milestones of Melody"; Spanish music recital, GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Programs for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2 m., 9.59 meg.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Folklore Melodies." HAT4, 32.8 m., 9.12 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m., News; "Around Italy with Music"; Light Music. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.

Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Programs for English listeners. EAR, 31.6 m., 9.48 meg.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—"Modern Radio"; talk. W1XAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—The Continentals; Orchestra YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," Sir Malcolm Robertson. GSD, 25.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

Berlin—10 p. m.—"Round About Germany: A Visit to Munich (English). DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.

Paris—10:45 p. m.—Recordings. TPA4, 26.6 m., 11.72 meg.

CURTAINS

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BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM

M-G-M's Musical 'Everybody Sing' Judy Garland A. Jones • F. Brice

JOE. E. BROWN 'Wide Open Faces' with Allison Skipworth

TREMONT TEMPLE "Golgotha" *The Passion of Christ* Cast of Thousands. All Talking. Mon., Tue., Wed., Apr. 11-12-13, 1:30-10:30

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse WELLESLEY HILLS Mon., Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M. Myrna Loy—Franchot Tone MAN PROOF Conrad Veidt—Vivien Leigh DARK JOURNEY The New March of Time

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580 Myrna Loy—Franchot Tone "MAN-PROOF" Walter Huston, James Stewart "OF HUMAN HEARTS"

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents GERTRUDE LAWRENCE IN SUSAN AND GOD A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40 No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

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News in Boston Today

Barkentine's Trip Weathersome One

(Continued from Page 11)

Baden Powell from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Gibraltar in record time, has seen a good many storms at sea, but he declared today that this was the stormiest April trip he had ever made in the Atlantic.

The ship sailed from Turks Island on March 23. Off Cape Hatteras it ran into a combination of gale and severe blizzard, with very heavy seas. The new mainsail split.

Fog greeted La Reine at Vineyard Sound and Captain MacLean sought safe anchorage. He fetched up gently on the sands of West Chop. That was last Friday.

The Coast Guard patrol boat Fatince re-floated the vessel on Saturday, though thick fog still prevented progress. Eventually, on Monday, it lifted and La Reine moved on.

Last night, coming around the Cape past Highland Light, a blow came up again. The spare mainsail split.

At the end of these troublous times Captain MacLean brought his ship into the harbor today, still affirming his conviction that the day of the windjammer is not over.

La Reine Marie was built at Thomaston in 1919 at a cost of $210,000 and for several years plied up and down the coast until tied up in 1928.

American Ships Leading at Port

American flag steamers were more frequent callers at the port of Boston in March than were boats flying the British flag, it was disclosed today in a report of vessels engaged in foreign trade, compiled for Owen P. McKenna, acting Collector of Customs. But they were boats of smaller size.

Arrivals at Boston in the month of March totaled 122 boats, of 460,756 net tons. Forty of these, or 129,400 net tons, flew the American flag while 36 boats of 180,396 net tons were of British registry. Other nationalities represented by ships arriving at Boston in March included: Norway 11; Japan seven; Germany and Sweden, five each; Italy, four; Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece, three each; Panama, two; and Finland, Latvia, and Russia, one each.

Outward bound commerce was much the same story, with 43 American boats clearing in March, representing 146,285 net tons; compared with 39 British boats of 185,929 net tons.

Party Dishes Start with Crabmeat

MITSUBISHI CO. 120 Broadway New York, N. Y.

Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

THREE DIAMONDS FANCY CRABMEAT

(Continued from Page 11)

in Boston now, and that the railroads' tariffs based on the "Howard Tariff" published by A. T. Howard of Boston, and in effect for many years, have never been filed with any regulatory body. It asked the Maritime Commission to rule in favor of uniform rates, contending that the present complicated schedules and differences between railroad, Commonwealth and private pier wharfage charges, tend to discourage commerce at Boston's port. There are no similar charges at other ports, according to Port Authority officials.

The protest was lodged with the Maritime Commission by the Boston Port Authority, the Boston Wool Trade Association and the Coffee Brokers' Association.

Board May Raise Kindergarten Age

Card-playing mothers who look on the public school kindergarten as a convenient nursery in which to leave their children while entertaining at bridge, have been taken to task by Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Boston School Committee.

Chairman Smith, at last night's meeting of the board, declared himself in favor of changing the entrance age in kindergartens from four to four and a half years. This suggestion was made by Arthur L. Gould, who pointed out that educators are agreed that five and a half years is an ideal age for a child to enter the first grade.

"I'm in favor of the change," declared Chairman Smith. "A lot of bridge-playing mothers want to pass their children over to us, as if we were running a nursery instead of a kindergarten. Some of them would send their children at the age of two if they could."

The Gould suggestion, which incidentally will save considerable money in the annual budget, is expected to receive a favorable vote at a special meeting Thursday.

In regard to the budget: Business Manager Alexander M. Sullivan reported this document calls for an appropriation of $16,280,000 for maintenance, a total of $80,231 below the appropriation for 1937.

Public Hearings On State Budget

For the first time in several years the Senate Ways and Means Committee will hold hearings on the State budget, set at $81,024,836 by the House of Representatives, Senator George G. Moyse, Chairman of the Committee, has announced.

The announcement was made in the Senate session yesterday, at which Senator Moyse declared that although precedent has called for the Senate Committee to sit jointly with the House Ways and Means Committee on the budget, Senate members were ignored on several budget items. Therefore, the Senate group will hold hearings shortly on the appropriation bill. This will delay Senate consideration of the budget for several days.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, legislation transferring from the Governor to the Superior Court the power to remove the Boston Police Commissioner was passed to be engrossed. The legislation was proposed by Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner. His predecessor, Eugene M. McSweeney, was removed by Gov. James M. Curley, who appointed Mr. Timilty to the position.

The Senate also approved legislation establishing a legislative commission to check the rule and regulation making power of State departments.

The House passed to be engrossed legislation making the study of the constitutions of the United States and Massachusetts required subjects in public high schools and State teachers colleges.

Spring Once More Trips Old Winter

Winter's over—again!

Authority for this broad statement, or promise, was G. Harold Noyes, Chief Meterologist at the Boston office of the Weather Bureau, who said a return to spring-like conditions is indicated over all sections of the country today.

In proof of his assertion, locally, he pointed out that the temperature jumped from 47 at 7 a. m. to 65 degrees at 11, or within three degrees of the all-time high for the day, 68 degrees, in 1915 and by 1.15 p. m. had reached 69, a new high for the day.

The low for the day is 20 degrees, in 1874.

The forecast is for "mostly overcast and slightly colder weather tonight and Wednesday, with the lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; decreasing cloudiness late Wednesday."

Tobins to Move Into a New Home

Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin and their three children, about May 1, will move into a new home, for yesterday the Mayor purchased an eight-room dwelling in Jamaica Plain.

For some months the Mayor and his family have lived at the home of Mrs. Tobin's mother, Mrs. David Noonan, at 11 Kinross Road, Brighton. The Tobins' new house is within a stone's throw of the Boston-Brookline line, about midway between Jamaica Plain and the Brookline Country Club.

The Mayor will reside in Ward 19, where three other former mayors have residences: James M. Curley, Malcolm E. Nichols and Andrew J. Peters. Also in this district reside Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly and former Lieut. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon.

The house, assessed for $7500, has a living room, library, dining room and kitchen on the first floor and four bedrooms and a bath on the second floor. There are 9050 square feet of land and a two-car garage. Sale was arranged through John C. Kiley in co-operation with Robert T. Fowler. The house was owned by the Union Savings Bank of Boston.

Day to Defend N. E. Freight Rates

William H. Day, Manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is in Birmingham, Ala., today, representing the Chamber and the New England Traffic League at the initial hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the complaint of the Southern Governors against existing freight rates.

New England's right to enjoy its present freight rate structure is attacked by the Southern Governors, and if their arguments are sustained by the I. C. C., the freight rates in the northeast corner of the United States may be increased, imposing additional penalties on all goods from New England when destined to southern points. The South also seeks the right to ship into densely populated areas of the North, cheaper than New England can ship into the South.

New Sailing Directions Issued

Uncle Sam has revised his "sailing directions" in Chinese waters with a new up-to-date edition for benefit and safety of mariners. Along with this step, new issues of sailing directions for the west coasts of Mexico and Central America as well as for the Lesser Antilles and Venezuela have been made by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy.

The books supplement the charts with information that the charts cannot show, incuding a glossary of terms used in the countries involved and their English meaning; currents, routes, wind, weather, and navigation, compiled from surveys by Hydrographic survey ships, naval and merchant vessels.

Pre-Trial Speeds Justice in View Of South Dakotan

Massachusetts pre-trial system not only speeds administration of justice and means an economy to the State, but also "increases the certainty of justice," Judge Van Buren Perry, visiting justice from South Dakota, said today.

Since installation of the pre-trial, judges are no longer referees in a contest of legal wits, he said, but actively participate in the administration of justice. "Pre-trial is the greatest single judicial development in several decades," he continued.

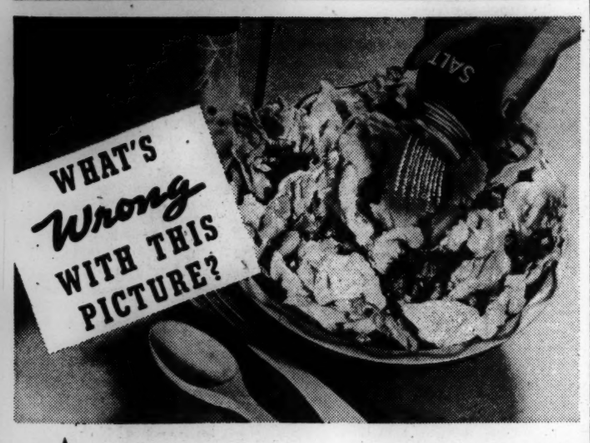
By pre-trial, Judge Perry referred to the session in Superior Court which provides for discussion of issues by attorneys with the presiding judge before cases are listed for jury trial. During this discussion, more or less informal, issues for jury consideration are reduced to a minimum, and in almost 50 per cent of the cases, statistics show that the pre-trial has resulted in settlement without litigants ever going to trial.

Judge Perry was a guest of Suffolk Superior Court judges last week end, sitting on the bench in several sessions of the court. In this State for several days, the South Dakota judge particularly desired to see operation of the pre-trial; the system is being included in a current revision of South Dakota law under the supervision of Judge Perry.

Massachusetts was the first state to give state-wide application to the system. In Michigan, where the pre-trial originated, its jurisdiction is limited to county boundaries. Federal rules were recently revised, permitting use of the pre-trial in the national courts.

South Dakota is an elective state, Judge Perry said, electing all judges at the same time, but on different ballots from other offices.

Political affiliations cannot be advertised by candidates for judicial office, he said, adding that geographical size of circuits and the large number of precincts made stumping impractical.



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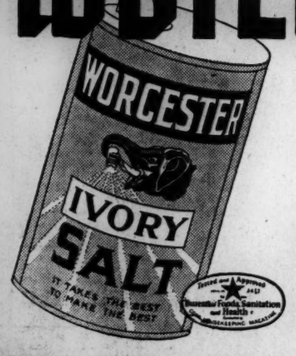

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Conduct Radio City's 'Own' Programs

Frank Black, Conductor of "The Magic Key" Program (in Two Poses)
Inset—Erno Rapee, Leader of the Music Hall Programs

Rapee Program Sells Music Hall to Nation

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two programs out of the literally hundreds heard weekly from Radio City, are that great broadcasting center's "own" programs, though listeners, we suppose, only think of them as such in a casual way. They are the Radio City Music Hall symphony orchestra program conducted by Erno Rapee and the "Magic Key" program conducted by Frank Black. Co-incidentally they are less than two hours apart on the National Broadcasting Company's Blue network on Sunday afternoon.

In the matter of distance also they are "around the corner" from each other. There was just time enough in the half hour between the conclusion of one program and the start of the other to go from the sixth floor of the Music Hall, where the Rapee program is radiocast on West Fifty-first Street, over to NBC's immense studio—8—in the RCA Building on Forty-ninth Street where the "Magic Key" is staged.

But there the resemblance between the two programs ends. Though each may often present musical items that have been heard on the other program, their success is based on entirely different things.

Symphonic Fare

The Radio City Music Hall orchestra's radio program is untypical of the institution which it represents. The radio programs have built their popularity on good solid symphonic fare. But the Music Hall theater program, which Mr. Rapee also conducts downstairs before the public, is composed of much lighter music. It is a case of symphony music selling the lighter music.

The "Magic Key" program on the other hand, attempts to picture the myriad activities of radio each week—a bt of symphony, a popular orchestra, here a stage star, there an opera or recording star, or a transoceanic leap by short wave to bring in a distant commentator or event.

In a sense, Mr. Rapee and his orchestra are like a stock company with work, or music in this case, in production for the radio program on one hand, and music for the Music Hall show on the other. The orchestra will depart from a fairly solid program of Kodaly, Tchaikovsky and Enesco in the radio studio to a more lighter "Carmen" Overture for the Music Hall audience.

Closer Timing

Music for the Music Hall program demands closer timing than any other art to fit into the elaborate stage show. But the radio program is shirt-sleeve work. Since the radio program goes on at a time when churchgoers are arriving home it starts to work early.

It was 9:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, a reasonably early hour, that we entered the Music Hall's stage door on Fifty-First Street and were directed to the rehearsal and broadcast studio on the sixth floor. The rehearsal was moving full blast. Mr. Rapee, in a white sweater, was seated on a stool rehearsing the strings in a difficult passage in the Kodaly piece, "Summer Evening." In tiers ranged around him were the remainder of the orchestra, mostly string and woodwind players required for this piece. On the left side, behind a glass window, is the control room while on the opposite side is a small listening booth.

A few minutes watching the rehearsal convinces one what a human instrument a big orchestra is. The Kodaly work, being sheerly interpretive, is a difficult thing for Mr. Rapee too impart to his orchestra. So he rehearses the violins again and again, then the woodwinds and finally the French horns. Occasionally Mr. Rapee stops them and demonstrates what he wants by conducting to his own singing with gestures indicating what instruments are to come in and with how much accent.

Several times Mr. Rapee rehearses a passage in which he wants the flute to be heard clearly. . . . He discovers a player in the wrong key and says "shame on you" . . . asks who in the viola section is slurring a certain passage.

In rapid succession all of the works scheduled for the radio concert are rehearsed. The full orchestra comes in, of course, for the Tchaikovsky and Enesco items. As the soloist. Robert Weede, baritone, comes in to rehearse his numbers with the orchestra Mr. Rapee calls out, "How's your voice, Bob?"

The problem of pitch has some unusual angles. In the Enesco item, Mr. Rapee turned once to Miss Lawrence, the harpist, and asked her to retune her harp. It seems that in the theater auditorium it must be tuned sharply, but sounds on pitch when heard by theater patrons. But up in the radio studio before microphones the sharp pitch is strongly evident. A few minutes before the actual broadcast, Mr. Rapee called to the oboist for his "A" and turning to the orchestra told them to "tune down to him, and see if you can stay there." (Orchestras have a tendency to raise the pitch as they proceed.)

Preacher in Music

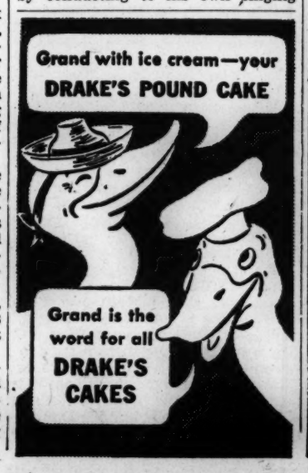
In the few minutes before radio time, Mr. Rapee told us that he considers himself a preacher in music. The radio audience has a tendency to ask for the "old chestnuts" in music of which he gives a proportion but also in turn he gives them what he thinks they ought to have to improve their taste. The Sibelius series was an example of this technique.

Mr. Rapee is another of the Toscanini cultists, we found. Inquiring politely whether he had heard the NBC orchestra conducted by Carlos Chavez the evening before, Mr. Rapee said, "No, I went to bed. I couldn't bear to hear the orchestra after Toscanini's departure." It was partly due to Kodaly's dedication of the "Summer Evening" piece to Toscanini that Mr. Rapee chose it for his program.

The radio program is, of course, more or less a repetition of works that one has heard but a few hours before. The only difference in this performance was marked by Mr. Rapee's occasional glances at control room operators to make sure he had sent out the correct volume and that the orchestra balance was correct.

"The Magic Key" program is, of necessity, a melange. There is the very matter of fact Mr. Black leading the orchestra. Gladys Swarthout makes several appearances to sing opera bits, several players give various interpretations of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," vastly amusing to the studio audience. The Pasquier Trio with Hortense Monath at the piano gives some delicately phrased Mozart.

But the matter of fact manner in which radio has been accepted as an everyday event was no better shown than when Linton Wells, with earphones clapped to his head, conducted an interview by short wave from Bogota, Colombia. A. D. H.



San Diego Answers Cape Cod

By Pacificus

A Cape Cod chamber of commerce started something when it recently issued statements and figures designed to show that inhabitants of the Massachusetts promontory held the national—and possibly the international—record for longevity. The enterprising Cape Codders even went so far as to challenge other communities to produce better records than they could produce.

This was too much for the San Diegans, who inhabit the lower left-hand corner of the map, diametrically opposite the Cape Codders at the upper right-hand corner. The denizens of southernmost California read the Cape Cod brochure, denounced it as "propaganda," and scoffed openly and loudly. Their civic organizations vied with one another in disputing the New Englanders' claims. In fact, to hear some San Diego spokesmen, you would think Cape Cod was inhabited by children, and that for the average San Diegan, life began somewhere about threescore years and ten.

The controversy became as acute as the rivalry that has developed between Maine potatoes and Idaho potatoes, and it still rages, with about the same prospects of being decisively and satisfactorily concluded.

Cries of Derision

The Cape Codders made the statement that 5 per cent of their 36,000 population had attained the age of 75 or over. This brought cries of derision from San Diego, where it is claimed that 3 per cent of the people, or six times as many as on Cape Cod, have spent at least three-quarters of a century on this planet. A San Diego official declared he recently had seen a survey which showed that San Diego led the country in per capita number of persons over 70.

Officers of San Diego's Heaven on Earth Club, San Diego—California Club, and of the local Chamber of Commerce showed varying degrees of tolerance towards the Cape Cod broadside, but all of them were sure Cape Cod couldn't compare with San Diego as a breeder of nonagenarians.

Point With Pride

The Cape Codders pointed with pride to 14 couples who had celebrated their golden or diamond weddings. That appears to have been a mistake in strategy, for it gave the Executive Secretary of San Diego's True Vow Keepers' Club an opportunity to advertise the fact that his organization has on its rolls no less than 450 couples who have celebrated golden or diamond wedding anniversaries. "Probably," remarks the Executive Secretary, with becoming modesty, "there are others who for one reason or another didn't get around to joining us."

Two Over 100

Two Cape Codders gave names and addresses of two women and a man who distinctly remember events of the Civil War, of six former sea captains, all of whom went to set when they were under 14 years of age. San Diego refused to be impressed by this list of octogenarians and nonagenarians, and calmly listed three of its inhabitants who are over 100. (Cape Cod's high was 98. The San Diegans also made some unkind remarks about letters of inquiry they had received from people living on Cape Cod who thought they might like to move to San Diego. Two 97-year-old San Diego women who had just baked their own birthday cakes found the whole thing quite amusing.

Whatever else all this may prove, Pacificus is convinced it demonstrates one fact beyond the shadow of a doubt, and that is, that a great many persons live to enjoy a happy old age on the Pacific Coast, as well as on the Atlantic seaboard. He wouldn't be surprised to hear that they do the same in all the intervening territory.

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CRANBERRY OMELET: Beat yolk and white of egg separately. Combine. Add dash of salt. Cook in omelet pan over low flame. Cover with crushed Cranberry Sauce, fold, and serve.

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Caught in the cold waters of Alaska and canned immediately after the catch . . . Special Low Prices.
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FINAST . . . Made from only the purest ingredients in our own spotless clean-as-sunlight kitchen.
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Mild Whole Milk Cheese . . . Aged for months, which explains its rich, tangy flavor
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Fresh Garden Variety . . . Canned at the peak of their flavor and tenderness . . . Stock Up Now.
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PEPPERMINT PATTIES 1 Lb. Box 23c
COOKIES 2 Lbs. 23c FINAST . . . Your choice of All Kinds
SALMON No. ½ Tin 21c FINAST Deep Red Steak—No. 1 Tin. 37c
CORN 2 12 Oz. Tins 23c Whole Kernel—Maine's Finest. FINAST GOLDEN BANTAM
PRESTO CAKE FLOUR 44 Oz. Pkg. 25c
BEVERAGES 3 28 Oz. Bots. 25c Milbrook Ginger Ale and Radio Flavors—Price for Contents

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CAMPBELL'S	ASSORTED SOUPS Except Chicken and Mushroom	3	TINS	25c
SUGAR	BROWN OR CONFECTIONERS		1 LB. PKG.	7c
CRABMEAT	GEISHA OR CHATKA		NO. ½ TIN	25c
TUNA FISH	LIGHT MEAT	2	NO. ½ TINS	29c
GORTON'S	Codfish Cakes	2	10 oz. TINS	25c
MATCHES	Ohio Blue Tip	6	LGE. PKGS.	23c
TOILET TISSUE	RICHMOND	6	ROLLS	19c
LIFEBUOY SOAP		4	BARS	25c
LUX TOILET SOAP		4	BARS	25c
SUPERSUDS	RED PACKAGE	2	SM. PKGS.	17c
GRAPEFRUIT	FINAST		NO. 2 TIN	10c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE		3	18 Oz. TINS	25c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE			46 Oz. TIN	23c
GULDEN'S MUSTARD			JAR	10c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD			8½ Oz. JAR	10c
PRESERVES	MIRABEL STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY	2 LB. JAR 33c	1 LB. JAR	19c
PRESERVES	MIRABEL 4 Popular Kinds	2	1 LB. JARS	35c
R & R CHICKEN			6 Oz. TIN	45c

BREAD FLOUR	FINAST		24½ LB. BAG	75c
PASTRY FLOUR	OLD HOMESTEAD		24½ LB. BAG	69c
CRISCO		1 LB. TIN 17c	3 LB. TIN	49c
SPRY		1 LB. TIN 17c	3 LB. TIN	49c
BAKER'S COCOA			8 Oz. TIN	7c
RINSO			LGE. PKG.	19c
OXYDOL			LGE. PKG.	19c
LUX	SOAP FLAKES		LGE. PKG.	19c
CUT-RITE	WAX PAPER		40 FT. ROLL	5c
FRIEND'S BEANS		2	LGE. TINS	27c
B & M BEANS		2	LGE. TINS	27c
BISQUICK			LGE. PKG.	27c
ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY		3 LB. PKG.	15c
CORN FLAKES	WHITE SPRAY		PKG.	5c
WHEATIES		2	PKGS.	23c
HERSHEY'S	COCOA	½ LB. TIN 7c	1 LB. TIN	13c
WAVERLY COCOA			2 LB. TIN	15c
CAMPBELL'S	TOMATO SOUP	3	TINS	20c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Czech Operas Are Revived

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Prague, Czechoslovakia

The romantic period of the nineteenth century was the great harvest time of Czech opera. The two poles around which circle the musical activities of the Czechs are Friedrich Smetana, like Lizst a representative of the musical revolution, and Dvořák, who, like Brahms, effected a compromise between form and idea. To these one may add the name of Zdeněk Fibich. Though belonging to a younger generation he was Smetana's admirer and follower.

Smetana made his name as the composer of "Verkaufte Braut" (Bartered Bride) and of a few orchestral pieces. Most people are hardly aware that he was responsible for other important operatic works, such as the Czech national opera "Libussa" and an historical legendary work, "Dalibor." After years of neglect "Dalibor" appeared simultaneously at the Vienna Staatsoper and the Prague German Theater (the Prague Czech Theater always keeps it in its repertory).

The text is a tragic variation of "Fidelio." In Czech history Dalibor plays the part of a nationalist rebel. Musically, the work, which abounds in lovely melodic ideas and rhythmic details, reaches its climax in the cantilenas of the big love duet. With the aid of projected photographs of Gothic buildings the décors were very ingeniously carried out by Renato Mordo. Although much care had been given to the preparation, the music suffered on account of a weak cast. Vocally, Magnus Andersen made the strongest impression with his portrayal of the prison warder, Benesch. Young Hans Georg Schick was the conductor.

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Antonin Dvořák also wrote a large number of operas, some of which—"Russalka," "Jakobiner"—are part of the Czech repertory. The earliest opera had actually disappeared and has only now been recovered and submitted to the public in fragments through the Prague Radio. Entitled "Alfred," it was composed in 1870 on a libretto by Theodor Körner (1813), the German "poet of freedom." The hero of the piece is the British King Alfred the Great, who in a war against the Danes wins back his bride, Alwina. Although the composer was then very much under the spell of Wagner, the later Dvořák's great technical talent is evident in this work. A trio between Alfred, Alwina and an attendant was the most effective of these fragments. Georg Singer conducted the performance with temperament.

Wagner's influence was also apparent in Zdeněk Fibich's operatic work. His "Hédy" recently found its way back into the repertory of the Czech National Theater. The piece is full of literary charm. It deals with the idyllic-tragic episode in Lord Byron's "Don Juan," in which the hero finds himself shipwrecked on an island of Greece where he is cared for by the daughter of a wealthy pirate. Haidée (in Czech, Hédy), the Grecian maiden, is thwarted by her father, Don Juan is dismissed and the piece ends in tragedy. The music has some fine moments, particularly in the third act, where the composer's Slavic touch gives an irresistible effect to the lively folk dances.

In contrast with these romantic works a recent modern production shows little genius, though it is richer in national characteristics. A work like Bohuslav Vomačka's "Wassermann" certainly does not come up to the intellectual and technical standard of a Smetana, or a Dvořák. But in its modern tonal language it shows definite Czech qualities that are quite distinct from, say, those of the Polish colorist, Szymanowski, or the Russian Prokofieff. Textually it is based on popular ballads of the kind which K. J. Erben collected and put into verse. Under the sensitive direction of the conductor, Zdeněk Chalabala, the performance reached a high level. Ota Hořaková's brilliant soprano and Maria Veselá's dramatic contralto stood out in strong relief.

At the German Theater we have had many important events. A performance of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen" under Karl Rankl was one of the finest achievements. Next to the Czech ensemble, with Joseph Schwartz as Wotan, Lydia Kindermann as Fricka and Erda, Hans Grahl as Siegmund and Siegfried, Risé Stevens and Harriet Henders one admired the really dramatic sopranos of the Konetzni sisters; Hilde sang Sieglinde and Anni the three Brünnhildes.

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These performances were in celebration of the anniversary of the theater now 50 years old. This half-century's tradition is remarkable. Gustav Mahler, Dr. Karl Muck, Josef Stransky, Leo Blech, Artur Bodanzky, Otto Klemperer, Eric Kleiber and Alexander von Zemlinsky all started their careers as conductors here, and here innumerable famous singers and actors won their spurs. Under the direction of Dr. Paul Egers the theater is still one of the best in Europe.

One of the loveliest of the jubilee performances was that of "Rosenkavalier" under Kleiber. With Hilde Konetzni as the Marshallin, Harriet Henders as Sophie and Risé Stevens as Octavian, the evening reached a high histrionic and musical level.

Of the novelties, Jacques Ibert's "King of Yvetot" won a lively success in a performance conducted by Rankl with décors by Dr. Friedrich Schramm. This work is extremely ingenious and pregnant with a musical wit that reminds one of Offenbach, though it far surpasses that composer in technical skill.

Darius Milhaud's and Paul Claudel's prodigious epic, "Christoph Columbus," had an admirable performance on the radio under Otakar Jeremiaš. The young Bulgarian tenor, Theodor Mazaroff, from the Vienna Staatsoper, was enthusiastically acclaimed after his singing of Radames in a performance of "Aïda" at the German Theater. He has a phenomenal voice, with a resonance that is reminiscent of Caruso's though it is without the latter's culture.

At the Konzertsaal, Vaclav Talich introduced a few novelties with the excellent Czech Philharmonic. The most important of these, a cantata, "Blessed be the Man," based on verses from the Psalms and composed for three soloists, chorus and orchestra, was performed on the birthday of the former President, T. G. Masaryk. The name of the composer is Ladislav Vicpálek. There are few today who, with such genuine inspiration and knowledge of musical composition, can give shape to human aspirations.

Erich Kleiber also is conducting a number of the Philharmonic concerts with his usual mastery and rhythmic verve. Bruno Walter, whose guest performances are becoming less frequent, devoted an evening to Mozart, Beethoven and Wagner.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

One of the "Four Sages of Mount Shozan," by Soga Shōhaku (1730-1783)

Japanese Screens at Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

Two years ago, the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston opened a series of exhibitions designed to show choice examples of its well-stocked permanent collection of Japanese screens. The initial display held at that time consisted of screens decorated with bird, animal and flower subjects. The second selection, now on view, consists of landscape and figure subjects. Here is additional evidence of the importance of the Boston Museum Japanese treasure. The screens have been beautifully installed, and an excellent descriptive catalogue has been compiled by Robert T. Paine, Jr., associate in the department of Asiatic art. The possession of such invaluable works is a tribute to the taste and wit of Bostonians who preceded others in estimating and appropriating these rarities.

The screen was a movable partition in a house, and the decorated screen reveals the manner in which artists apply traditional usage in painting to a functional object of art. The murals of the western world served a similar purpose. The pictures reflected the thought and taste of an era. In view of the devotion to nature of western artists such as Giorgione and Claude Lorrain, Dürer, Rembrandt, Turner, and Cézanne, it is interesting to turn to the Orient. The Japanese may have envisaged similar panoramas, but with varying method, scope and emphasis.

It is not altogether coincidence that today, when the western world understands and appreciates eastern painting more fully, it has become somewhat Oriental in its viewpoint. Nothing could be more divergent than the aims of the Ashikaga School and say, Courbet's intimate depiction of the French countryside. And yet, Courbet, paradoxically, helped to produce the ferment which led to modern abstraction, and modern hospitality to Oriental ideas in the art of making pictures.

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Here in the Boston Museum we may observe, in the earlier Japanese screens, nature apprehended through the detached eye of the philosopher, nature in the abstract, a symbolic pattern. Nature is generalized, including in its vastness diminutive man who is but a small entity in the expanse. Crags leap up in mounting crescendos, trees burst into an effervescence of foliage, spaces intervene, as eloquent as properly placed rest passages in musical composition. So much is said with such seeming effortlessness.

The oldest screen shown is believed to be that of Sōtan of the Ashikaga Idealistic School. The design we are told is based upon the teaching of the Zen Sect. Man was regarded as being in quest of his original nature. Themes of rational character were considered best expressed in ink monochrome. This medium is also used in a portrayal of "Taoist Immortals" by Kōi of the Kano School. The Kano School introduced another subject, scenes of court life in China. And then, there are the paintings of "foreigners" of yet another Kano group, in which we may see the missionaries and merchants and their ships through the eyes of the Japanese. These pictures have a great deal of documentary interest in details describing the traders and their ways. Almost a shock to the eye amid these typically Japanese works is a screen, "European King and His Court," obviously a literal copy by a Japanese of some European portraits.

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The later Kano painters reveal changes in style. The brush stroke becomes mannered, losing the impulsive thrust and the poignancy of earlier craftsmanship. The screens of Soga Shōhaku, done in the eighteenth century, disclose further possibilities in ink monochrome. He indulges in excesses in breadth of stroke, vehemence of application, swift, summarizing effect. Here is a romantic and individualistic temperament, comparable to painters of the baroque interval in Europe like Magnasco; or later still, to unruly romantics of our own day, like Rouault or Vlaminck.

While we are thinking of the Modern school of the West, we may mention the magnificent "Matsushima," by Kōrin of the Kōetsu School. This "wave" screen, part realistic, part abstract, possesses the fine balance between representation and ornament which our outstanding modern painters have tried to achieve. Here is controlled expressionism in which calculation and spontaneity are contributing factors.

While the screens of flowers and animals and birds may have had decorative qualities surpassing this selection, the current showing encompasses greater range in human and philosophical implication.

Quincy Porter's Symphony

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

In a veritable benediction of tone the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave on the afternoon of April 2 its last Carnegie Hall concert of the season. For sheer richness and elevation of sound the experience was unforgettable. The program chosen for the occasion by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky comprised the Stravinsky "divertimento" derived from the ballet, "Le Baiser de la Fée," Debussy's "La Mer," and the Second Symphony of Brahms. At the conclusion of the concert the great audience burst into cheers.

The music of Stravinsky's ballet, a tribute to Tchaikovsky, continues to impress this writer more favorably than it has done for the most part. Indisputably some of the thematic material is commonplace, yet the Stravinskyan line is always aristocratic and the instrumentation excites wonder through its unfailing exactitude and resourcefulness. Dr. Koussevitzky conducted the performance with complete apparent conviction. His reading of "La Mer" was a miracle of clarity, and the thrice-familiar symphony of Brahms, even if one did not agree with all the tempi and nuances, exerted the spell of an unsurpassable euphony.

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The Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of April 2 (evening) and 3 (afternoon) brought to Carnegie Hall an identical program. Tendency-seekers, whether in general or with respect to the Philharmonic-Symphony, might profitably meditate upon this program. It comprised the miniature overture to Wolf-Ferrari's little opera, "The Secret of Suzanne," Quincy Porter's First Symphony, Liszt's E flat Piano Concerto, a Divertimento by Mozart with interpolated Adagio, the Prelude to Delius's opera, "Irmelin," and three dances from Manuel de Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat." Here were variety and a good deal of the unusual. John Barbirolli conducted everything except the symphony, which was delegated to the composer. Mischa Levitzki was the soloist.

Mr. Porter, head of the Vassar Music Department, won honorable mention with this symphony in the Philharmonic-Symphony's contest of 1936-37. The work, in three movements, impressed attentive listeners as a sober and thoughtful composition, not averse to a dash of polytonality, but particularly dependent for its effect on rhythmic devices. Mr. Porter's simplicity and dignity on the podium were altogether in his favor, and he seemed able to get from the orchestra all that he desired. These performances of the symphony were the first anywhere.

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Mr. Barbirolli, who appears to be laudably bent on making New York better acquainted with the work of Delius, in presenting the "Irmelin" Prelude added one more piece to the Philharmonic-Symphony's repertory. "Irmelin" is the earliest of Delius's operas, composed between 1890 and 1892 (Delius was born in January, 1863). The prelude displays few traces of its author's later style. Indeed, the predominating influence is Wagner, in spite of any unflattering opinions of Wagner that Delius may have entertained later on. As for Mr. Levitzki, he played with noteworthy fluency and finish.

Carnegie Hall resounded to more of novelty on the evening of April 7 when Mr. Barbirolli directed another Philharmonic-Symphony concert, making known to us this time a Concerto Grosso in G minor for Strings, by Vivaldi (as arranged by A. Mistowski) and a Concerto for piano and orchestra, in F sharp minor, No. 2, by Abram Chasins, who himself played the piano part. Mr. Chasins's work is a "broad revision" (to quote his own words in the program notes) of the original concerto as brought out in 1933 by the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Mr. Chasins, through the same medium, opines that this concerto represents "a new form" in which the composer has sought to "weld together certain aspects of the older forms." To the mere looker-in from outside the form does not seem exactly novel. The one-movement concerto is familiar enough, so are the liberal use of variations and the "development and extension of two themes" (compare Vincent d'Indy's B flat Symphony), and if the form fails to live up to the formula, there is nothing exciting or arresting about the material.

What is impressive in the composition is the composer's learning, his technical command, his unflagging diligence. None the less the result tends to be both lugubrious and overlong. Perhaps a further revision, with liberal condensation, would be an effective remedy. Mr. Chasins, an accomplished pianist, and the orchestra played the work admirably, save that the orchestra often outweighed the solo instrument, owing perhaps to the prevailingly heavy scoring. At the end the audience recalled the composer-pianist several times.

Indianapolis Symphony Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, which Ferdinand Schaefer founded during the height of the depression as a co-operative organization, completed its first season under a new conductor, Fabien Sevitzky, with the concerts of April 2 and 3. The orchestra, now operating under an endowment fund made possible by the enterprising concertgoers of the city, has been reorganized and enlarged to a membership of 80 men and women. About half the membership is new, and nearly all the new players are young.

The schedule of concerts has also been greatly increased. In the first years of its existence, the orchestra played five or six individual programs, with a few concerts in the high schools and a few out-of-town engagements in addition. This past season, there have been ten pairs of "subscription" concerts, heard in the Murat theater; five "popular" concerts played Sunday afternoons; four programs played in the auditoriums of the high schools; two programs prepared especially for the youngest listeners, and five out-of-town engagements; three at Indiana University, Bloomington, and two at Purdue University, Lafayette.

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Mr. Sevitzky, who formerly directed the People's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, chose music from 36 different composers for his subscription concerts. Among these were nine Americans, largely represented by works which were given their local premières: Arcady Dubensky and his Fugue for 18 violins; Frederick Converse and his "American Sketches"; Henry Hadley and his tone poem, "The Ocean"; Arthur Shepherd and his "The Lone Prairee," a movement from the "Horizons" Suite; Bernard Rogers and his "Soliloquy" for flute and string orchestra; Ferdinand Schaefer's Introduction and Scherzo for string orchestra, a world première conducted by the composer; Bloch and his Epic Rhapsody, "America"; Charles T. Griffes and his "The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan," and Deems Taylor and the second suite from his opera, "Peter Ibbetson," a world première of this music in concert form.

The same practice of including music by an American composer was continued in the "popular" programs, with the exception of the fifth concert, which had a request programs. At these concerts Mr. Sevitzky conducted Otto Cesaña's "Negro Heaven"; Horace Johnson's "Imagery Suite"; Frances McCollin's Adagio, a transcription for string orchestra of the slow movement from a string quartet; and George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," with Harold Triggs, head of the piano department of the Arthur Jordan Conservatory of Music, as soloist.

Other works were Brahms's First and Second Symphonies, Beethoven's Eighth and Ninth, Tchaikovsky's Fourth, César Franck's D Minor and many lesser works.

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Mr. Sevitzky has also under his supervision the newly-formed Indianapolis Symphonic Choir, directed by Elmer Andrew Steffen. The choir has sung the Kodály "Psalmus Hungaricus," the choral parts of the Polovtzian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor," and the choral movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

The orchestra, under the new conductor's leadership, is a far more cohesive, compact and musicianly organization than heretofore. It has attained a good degree of technical skill and, along with that skill, a growing understanding of the music. Not only is the orchestra young, but most of its members are young, and many of them have not had previous symphonic experience. Mr. Sevitzky has "whipped" them into admirable shape in a brief time.

Local concertgoers have been generous in attendance. The Saturday night audience has been capacity. The Friday afternoon audience has been smaller, but of commendable proportions. The Sunday afternoon "pop" concerts have found the theater filled to overflowing, with several hundred standees. In fact, the crowds were so great for the four scheduled programs of the series that a fifth was added. The audiences for all the concerts come from all parts of the state. This interest is undoubtedly due, in large part, to the fact that symphonic music in Indianapolis, except for visiting orchestras, has always been a rare experience.

Ghione's Season in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

Music lovers of this community have given their final salvo of applause to the twenty-fourth season of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, have waved "au revoir" to Conductor Franco Ghione and have set themselves to solve the problem of financing an enlarged orchestra for the leader they have just engaged for three more years.

Franco Ghione is the first permanent conductor the orchestra has had since Ossip Gabrilowitsch stepped from the podium four years ago. A succession of guest conductors, while they provided an element of novelty and excitement for the audiences, did not build up the morale of the orchestra, although the splendid work of Victor Kolar, associate conductor, proved a binding cement which prevented many defections from the personnel and preserved the essential unity of the organization until the Symphony Society directors decided to offer the post to Mr. Ghione.

Ghione had come from La Scala, where he was one of the principal conductors, to do a few opera performances with the Detroit Civic Opera in the spring of 1936, with such success that he was invited back last year, at which time the idea of securing him for the vacant symphony post occurred to the directors. He accepted, and the past season was his first.

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Though there were some misgivings about the type of program he prepared, Ghione's splendid musicianship was promptly recognized, the response of the players to his authority was unquestioning and the orchestra began to develop that rich overtone which is possible only from service under a single conductor, and to speak as a single instrument. So, while the season had still two programs to be played, the directors offered the Italian maestro a contract for three more years. He accepted with the proviso that the symphony board make an effort to increase the size of the orchestra by at least two more desks in the first violin section.

It was no mere space-filling when the management's announcement for the next season contained the sentence, "Mr. Ghione announces that his programs will be built around at least ten standard symphonies"; when he left for Milan a few days after his final concert the new leader's luggage contained a great armful of "standard symphonies."

For it is a fact that Detroit never experienced a season in which symphonies as such played so slight a part. Of the 14 subscription concerts, only seven offered symphonies and three of those appeared on the program which Associate Conductor Kolar had charge of. Ghione attempted only the Third, Fifth and Sixth of Beethoven, and the D major of Mozart; those selected by Victor Kolar being the Dvořák Second, Brahms Third and the Sibelius First.

This was attributed to the fact that almost all of Ghione's experience had been in opera, though there was no complaint about the readings which he gave the four he offered. In fact, Detroit has seldom heard a more stirring interpretation of the "Eroica" than Ghione's, while the Mozart was a thing of grace and charm, wrought with that fine delicacy which must be realized if the music of Mozart is to retain its pristine beauty.

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On the other hand, Ghione never failed to include in his programs some work that had not before been played by the Detroit orchestra, so that when the season had ended patrons had extended their musical experience to include charming compositions by a fine list of minor Italian composers who are still living, and several unfamiliar overtures by Rossini, Geminiani, and Pergolesi.

Especially grateful were the patrons for Ghione's inclusion of Respighi's "Roman Festival" suite in one of his last programs, even though it adds nothing that is new to "The Pines" and "The Fountains," which Detroit has heard several times in recent seasons.

Ghione's handling of Wagnerian excerpts, however, was most convincing, and early in the season he made such a deep impression with Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration" and with the Stravinsky "Fire Bird" suite that there was widespread satisfaction when he elected to repeat them as the last numbers on his closing program.

Wagenaar's Triple Concerto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, presented on March 18 and 19 the world première of a Concerto for flute, harp, and violoncello, by Bernard Wagenaar, with the Barrère-Salzedo-Britt ensemble for whom it was composed and to whom it is dedicated, as soloists.

Much of the writing was seemingly done with the idea of exhibiting what these instruments can do when played by eminent artists. The concerto is much too long and its musical values lie rather in spots than throughout it. One of the finest moments is the close of the slow movement. The orchestration is very heavy and much of the individual beauty of the solo instruments is submerged.

The performance was superb, as it naturally would be with three such masters of the solo instruments performing it. Each has a cadenza, the harp in the first movement, the violoncello in the second and the flute in the finale. All three cadenzas were composed by the performers, and only master players could have so illustrated the beauty and the technical possibilities of the instruments. The work, despite its length, was cordially received by the audience, who recalled the artists and Mr. Wagenaar many times.

Mr. Ormandy opened the concert with the symphonic fantasie "Pohjola's Daughter," by Sibelius, and closed it with the Symphony in B flat by Chausson. The conductor gave a careful and finished reading of both works, being equally meticulous as to the musical content, the architecture and the details of orchestration.

The final concert of the month paid tribute to the memory of Maurice Ravel, the program being made up entirely of his compositions. The event, however, was not an unqualified success despite the fine playing of the orchestra and Mr. Ormandy's excellent interpretation, for Ravel's works do not possess sufficient variety of style, either in composition or in orchestration, for an extended solo program.

The feature of the concert was the superb playing of Eugene List in the G major Piano Concerto. The musical values of the work are open to question, but there was none as to the finished performance of the youthful soloist. He revealed a beautiful tone, and one of sufficient value to make the solo instrument clearly heard above the heavy orchestration; a fluent technique, and good rhythmic feeling. The concerto itself presents many novelties both in composition and in orchestration and the Finale is unquestionably strongly influenced by the jazz which Ravel examined so carefully on his visit to this country.

The orchestral numbers were "Le Tombeau de Couperin," "Rhapsodie Espagnole," "La Valse," "Alborado del Gracioso," and the "Bolero." All these were splendidly performed.

Earlier in the month the orchestra presented the Ballet Russe for a week's performances, with Mr. Ormandy and Saul Caston conducting.

'Lohengrin' in Concert Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra included in its regular series interesting performances of "Lohengrin" in concert form. With the large St. Louis Symphony Chorus, trained by William B. Heyne, chorus master, and a cast of capable singers, the opera was presented under the direction of Vladimir Golschmann.

Again and again the experiment is made of staging cantatas and oratorios, and of reducing operas to the order of static pronouncements. One wonders why, when there are so many operas made to order and crying out to be heard, and numberless cantatas and oratorios conceived and designed effectively for the concert platform.

In reviewing these experiments—notably "Parsifal," "Samson et Dalila," and "The Damnation of Faust"—one is disposed to believe that opera, by the sheer drama and vitality of its music, suffers less from these perverse presentments than the oratorio and the cantata, the music of which is usually more lyrical.

The St. Louis presentation of "Lohengrin" in concert form was signally interesting because of a brilliant orchestra and an excellent chorus. Lohengrin was adequately sung by Charles Kullman, Frederick and the King's Herald by Frederic Baer, and King Henry by Herbert Gould. Elsa was beautifully sung by Helen Traubel, as was the part of Ortrud by Marion Telva.

For its final concerts of the season (March 25-26), bringing to a close 36 regular subscription concerts, 22 students' concerts, and 34 concerts on tour, the orchestra presented a work new to St. Louisans: Overture, "Bret Harte," by Philip James, a work which will bear a rehearing. Other items were: "Italian" Symphony by Mendelssohn, and the tone poem, "Also Sprach Zarathustra," by Richard Strauss, repeated by request from an earlier concert.

The Symphony Society has announced that Vladimir Golschmann has been re-engaged for the coming season, which will be the fifty-ninth in the history of the St. Louis Orchestra.

Evolution of a Sentimentalist

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. Noel Coward, whose "Operette" has been put on at His Majesty's Theater, qualifies for inclusion in Belfort Bax's essay denouncing the conservatism of pioneers. Pioneers, said Bax, invariably become leaders of reaction. Disraeli began by raising the banner of revolution, and ended as an Imperialist. Wordsworth at 20 hailed the fall of the Bastille, and at 60 voted for the Duke of Wellington. Ramsay MacDonald started as a Socialist, and then founded the National Government. Perhaps these celebrated men grew wiser with increasing years. Who can tell? In any case, Mr. Coward has translated their political careers into aesthetics. He is now the archpriest of everything he used to scorn; he has evolved from a cynical playwright into a sentimental producer.

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Mr. Coward first achieved fame soon after the war. Those were the days of hectic jazz and wild parties, when the young people of Mayfair entertained each other in the garb of babies, and used London's public fountains as midnight bathing beaches. Of all Britain's Bright Young Things, as they called themselves, Mr. Coward was the Youngest and Brightest. His plays flouted the conventions; they carried a rasping freedom of speech to its furthest limit; they laughed at family decencies and reticence and ordinary good behavior. Satire, of course, was part of their make-up; but the line between satire and plain reporting was sometimes hesitantly drawn. The early Coward plays held the mirror up not to nature, but to human nature as seen in one small section of one English city at one brief period of time.

Then Mr. Coward discovered music. He wrote a couple of revues in which the cynical tone of his plays predominated, but which here and there, as in the song "A Room with a View," which Miss Jessie Matthews and Mr. Sonnie Hale sang in "This Year of Grace," struck a plangently sentimental note. Soon afterwards came "Bitter Sweet," Mr. Coward's most triumphantly popular work before "Cavalcade." Some of the songs and lines in "Bitter Sweet" had a slightly raffish air, but in the main all attempt at cynicism was thrown aside. The piece was unblushingly, one hundred per cent sentimental. Mr. Coward delivered himself utterly over to Romance. He told once again—and in Vienna, Vienna of the cafés and the waltzes which is now no more—the story of True Love, and How Its Course Never Did Run Smooth. A little later Mr. Coward presented "Cavalcade," a masterpiece of effective spectacle and miraculous stage management, in which its author not only remained sentimental and romantic, but also became Patriotic.

Here an odd thing is to be noted. It is only in the presence of music and spectacle that the old cynical Coward has disappeared. In straight comedy he is as raffish and as unconventional as ever—or so at least the reports of "Design for Living" that have crossed the Atlantic would lead one to suppose. It is therefore enough to say that in "Operette" music and spectacle play a very large part indeed.

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This piece carries Mr. Coward's sentimental education a good deal further. In it he tries to laugh—but good-humoredly—at the Edwardian conventions of entertainment; but he comes down with exceeding heaviness upon the side of the Edwardian conventions of behavior. Half his play is a series of excerpts from a musical comedy of 1906. It is not a very amusing musical comedy, except when the handsome tenor (Mr. Max Oldaker) throws killing glances into the boxes. Nevertheless, it affords opportunity for a scene in the greenroom, when an understudy, Rozanne Gray (Miss Peggy Wood), is required to go on the stage at a moment's notice, that is not without excitement; and it includes another scene in which an actress is told by a lady of title that she is no suitable bride for her son.

It is this scene which is reproduced in all seriousness in the play proper, in which Rozanne Gray is solemnly informed by the Countess of Messiter (Miss Irene Vanbrugh) that her marriage to her officer son, Nigel Vaynham (Mr. Griffith Jones), would bring about nothing but domestic unhappiness. The marriage, therefore, never takes place. Instead the two women recognize each other's sterling merit, and Wish That It Could Only Have Been Otherwise. There is also a great deal of talk about The Honor of the Regiment, which would have made the Coward of 20 years ago very ribald indeed.

In short, Mr. Coward's conversion in "Operette" does not quite ring true. He rather overdoes things. His officer is a trifle heavy in the hand. But it is a delightful entertainment, just the same. The songs are pleasant, the dialogue witty, the stage decoration by Mrs. G. E. Calthrop has immense style, and the production is beyond praise. The scenes of the greenroom, of an Edwardian house, and of the last act of the musical comedy, taken from the back of the stage, looking towards the footlights, are superbly done. There is also a clever song, "The Stately Homes of England," sung by a quartet in which Mr. John Gatrell distinguishes himself with a good, full voice and a very wicked smile.

The Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon runs this year from April 11 until Sept. 24. "Macbeth" was chosen for the opening. The Birthday play will be "King Henry VIII," produced by Mr. B. Iden Payne with scenery and costumes by Mr. Herbert Norris, and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry as Queen Katherine, Mr. Gyles Isham as King Henry, and Mr. James Dale as Cardinal Wolsey. Other plays to be produced are "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Tempest."

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Eyes of Empire Turn to Scotland for Exposition of 1938

Home of Clans Call to Poets And Tourists

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No part of the British Isles is more richly steeped in the romance of history and literature than the western Highlands and islands of Scotland. To this magic area—the land of the Campbells, the Macleans, the Macleods, the MacDonalds, and the MacGregors—the gateway is Glasgow.

To Glasgow the roaring expresses from England come; to Glasgow the highroad from London majestically sweeps, by way of Newark, the north of Yorkshire, and Gretna Green, famous in many a song and story of midnight elopements, and booted, pursuing parents rattling along in their coaches-and-four.

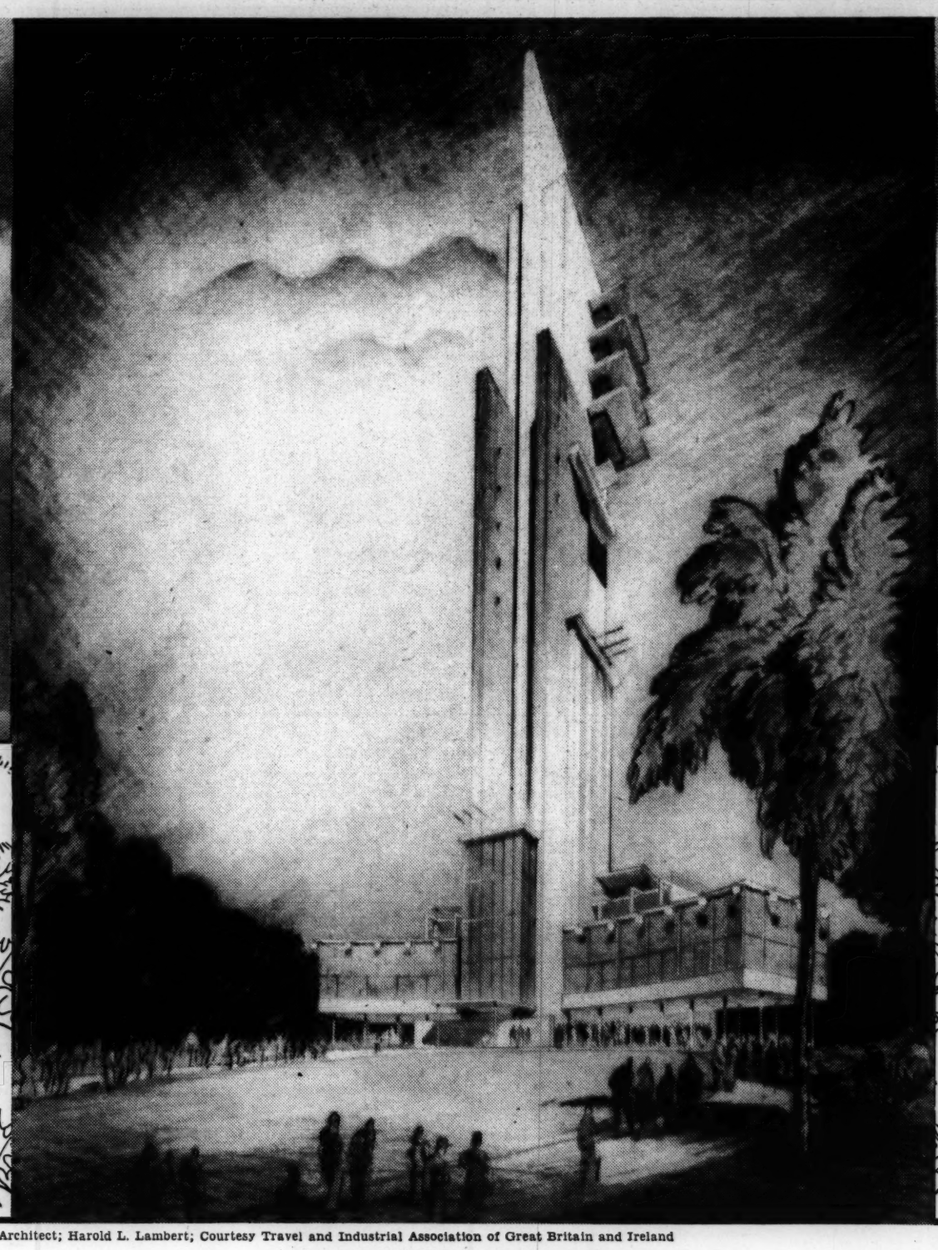
Not far from Glasgow is Loch Lomond, most celebrated of all those lovely lakes—Loch Katrine, Loch Leven, Loch Fyne, and the others—that are among the glories of Scotland. Across the smiling waters, Ben Lomond indulges in the curious achievement of nodding friendly greeting to Ben Arthur. In turn Ben Arthur transmits this greeting into the heart of the Highlands; for beyond him stretches a chain of grand and picturesque hills, into whose valleys the gray sea sinuously creeps.

Ben Arthur is the sentinel of the Highlands. Here is a sky-soaring hill, at one point in which there is a stone bearing the inscription, "Rest, and be Thankful." The poet Wordsworth must have toiled with difficulty up this road on a hot summer's day, for he peevishly inquires, "Who rests not thankful?" But whether superfluous the injunction or not, this stone is famous, as marking the division between the Highlands and the Lowlands.

Early on a distinguished literature sprang into being. Almost at once it achieved its crowning triumph in the poems of Robert Burns. Burns came from Ayrshire, to the south of Glasgow, and so was not a Highlander. He distilled into his work the very essence of Scottish character, and had a command over simple pathos not rivalled by any other British writer.

Then came Sir Walter Scott, whose Waverley novels, together with whose poems, like "The Lady of the Lake" and "The Lord of the Isles," opened up a new country and a new imagination at the same time.

In "Waverley" itself, in "Rob Roy," in "Redgauntlet," and many another story, he brought the mists and men of the Highlands into southern homes, studying and representing them with a loving romantic admiration that played its not inconsiderable part in bringing about a mutual understanding and tolerance between the various sections of the nation.



Thomas S. Tait, Architect; Harold L. Lambert; Courtesy Travel and Industrial Association of Great Britain and Ireland

The Empire Exhibition's Crowning Glory

A 300-Foot Steel Tower Perched on a Hill 170 Feet Above Sea Level Offers From Projecting Galleries a Magnificent Panorama of the Empire Exhibition and the Surrounding Countryside. Two 18-Passenger Elevators Will Travel to the Top in Less Than a Minute. The Tower Is Said to Be the Highest Covered Structure in Britain. The Pipers and Thistles Symbolically Flank the Great Tower

Scotland Adapts U.S. Farm Method To Dundee Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scotland—An order from Dundee, the textile capital of Scotland, for the purchase of an American handloom has revealed that the Department of Agriculture of Scotland has undertaken a productive land movement modeled upon one functioning at Suffern, Rockland County, N. Y., under the direction of Ralph Borsodi, economist.

The Scottish development is located on 188 acres of land at Dryburgh, just outside Dundee. Its founder is James Mathew, who gave the land to Scotland. His endowment, which amounts to about $250,000, made it possible for the Department of Agriculture to establish part-time homesteads, called in Scotland small holdings, where urban wage-earners supplement their incomes and gain freedom from dependence on cash salaries. He conceived the plan as a result of reading "This Ugly Civilization" and "Flight From the City," books by Mr. Borsodi in which were described produce-for-use experiences at Suffern.

The American handloom was needed at Dundee, according to Mr. Mathew, in order that wives of men established on the land might occupy themselves with useful spinning and weaving.

The Scottish experiment differs from its American parent in the two important respects of having a philanthropic origin and governmental control; for Mr. Mathew's gift is permanently administered by the Department of Agriculture. The Suffern development, on the contrary, is described as non-philanthropic, self-liquidating, financed by private credit institutions, and administered by the residents themselves.

The cultivated plots in Scotland average five acres in extent, about twice as large as the average size of the 40 homestead sites at Van Houten Fields, West Nyack, N. Y., a second co-operative association established by Rockland County citizens on Mr. Borsodi's plan.

The smallholders are not permitted by Scotland to sell more than a certain amount of the produce they grow or make; whereas under the plan used in Rockland County the co-operative idea is restricted to land tenure.

Scotland Proud Of Its Museums And Art Galleries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Scotland is well provided with museums and art galleries, which is fitting for a country with such a rich historical background. There are 63 major ones in Scotland which cost just over £80,000 a year to maintain.

Most of them are open free to the public, a few private memorials making small nominal charges to cover expenses. Most costly to keep up is the Royal Scottish Museum at Edinburgh which was formed in 1854 and contains the Sir Noel Paton armory collection, the collections of His Majesty's Geological Survey, and a library of more than 30,000 volumes. It's average annual expenditure is about £27,000.

Next most expensive are the famous Kelvingrove Art Galleries and the Museum at Glasgow, the former started in 1856 and the latter in 1870, and containing plans and models of shipbuilding from the Comet of 1812 to the Queen Mary, aircraft models, and letters of Mary Queen of Scots and Prince Charles. It costs about £20,000 a year to maintain.

Then there is Paisley Museum, with an average expenditure of £5,500, its six galleries being famous for their old Paisley shawls, the local artists' work, beetles, butterflies, seaweeds, the geology of Renfrewshire, and the wild flower exhibitions.

A sum of £2,600 is the expenditure on Kilmarnock Public Museum and Library at the Dick Institute, and a similar sum for Aberdeen Art Gallery and Industrial Museum formed in 1883, its 16 rooms being noted for their exhibits of the granite industry, of pottery, textiles, sculptures, and carvings.

Local natural history societies have been responsible for many museums. In 1837 the Orkney Society formed the museum at Stromness, which is noted for its Orkney birds, eggs, and its herbarium. Many of the smaller museums are maintained as a memorial and preserve the relics of some famous native of the district. These include the Burns Cottage opened at Alloway, Ayr, in 1881; the Web-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 4)

Empire Parades At Glasgow In Glittery Array

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Bellahouston Park is going to stage what may be the finest exhibition ever seen in the British Empire when King George VI performs the opening ceremony May 3. It will remain open until October.

The Scots, whose courage and enthusiasm are responsible for this Empire Exhibition, are convinced they have outdone Wembley Exhibition of 1924-25, which is remembered so vividly by those who visited it on the outskirts of London. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who saw round Bellahouston recently in the company of one of the chief organizers of Wembley, could find no reason to doubt this Scottish confidence.

The claim in Scotland is that the Scots have never yet held an important exhibition which did not pay. So they started off on the right foot in an undertaking which other nations, local authorities, and private guarantors have found does not always lead to profits.

An idea of the extent to which the Scottish people themselves are supporting the exhibition can be gained from the fact that more than 100,000 season tickets costing 25 shillings each had been sold 10 weeks before the opening. Many of these season tickets were bought by wage earners on the easy payment system.

Among the main buildings at Bellahouston are the Palace of Engineering, the Palace of Industry, the Palace of Arts—which is one of the few permanent structures—the Government Pavilion, the Scottish Pavilion and the Concert Hall. The Dominions and Colonies have a special section to themselves. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, Southern Rhodesia, and Burma, have their own pavilions; while the Colonies, Dependencies, and Mandated Territories are in groups.

But probably one of the most vital

(Continued on Page 20, Column 4)

Scotland—'Tis a Bonny Land

By Walter Elliot

Secretary of State for Scotland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Empire Exhibition, to be held in Scotland from May to October this year, will be a wonderful show. It is more—it is an effort to present the British Commonwealth at work and play. Nearly all parts of the Empire have joined in it.

Visitors will come to it from all over the world—for business, for study, and for pleasure. Many—most of them, we hope—will come to see Scotland as well, for Scotland means something of its own to the world. The romantic beauty of its seas and its hills has been the inspiration of song and story that are of universal currency; and these, no less than its martial history, its struggles for political and religious freedom, its pioneer work in colonization, in medicine, natural science, and industry, have helped to shape the world we know.

The face of the land is as diverse as the story of its people. The Exhibition overlooks the Clyde. Here the first steamship in the world was built, and here, during the period of the Exhibition, the Queen will launch her name-ship, the Queen Elizabeth, the largest ship in the world. Here James Watt worked out his steam engine and so released the forces that have made modern industry throughout the world. Here Kelvin lectured on electricity and Lister on surgery. This area of Scotland bears the mark of toil. But it is ringed with beauty.

From the Exhibition Tower the river may be seen broadening out to the islands and lochs of the Firth of Clyde. They are less than an hour's journey away. You can see Ben Vorlich above the Trossachs. Ayrshire, the country of Robert Burns (and of the golf-courses!) is little farther. To the east, an hour's journey, is Edinburgh, the capital city, one of the jewels of Europe.

The whole country is easily compassed. The Highlands and Islands are more than half of Scotland. The heart of them is only a few hours' journey from either Glasgow or Edinburgh. In great tracts of the Highlands, counting villages and towns, there are no more, and never have been more, than eight people to the square mile.

There, in the Hebrides or any of the hundreds of islands that strew the West Coast, or on the mainland, one may know quiet, and allow the grandeur and solitude of mountains and glens, rivers and sea, to work their spell. It is in these solitudes and in the slowly evolved small towns and villages that Scottish history was made. They explain why the Scot is so frequently at once God-fearing and turbulent, reticent and reckless, a wanderer and a lover of home.

Our history is written in the landscape. Some of it is of no more than local interest. But even the sites of battles long ago—battles between Scot and Roman, between Scot and Norseman, Scot and Englishman, Scot and Scot—have a place in universal history. The remains of ancient worship are there too, reaching back through the centuries to the earliest times—to St. Columba whose first missionary journey still gives us a tug at the heart-strings as we learn how he built his cell "as soon as he could from no point see the Irish hills." There one may read the chapters of another quest of the human spirit. We should like our visitors, in this Empire Exhibition year, to see these things. They are a not unfitting background to the modern wonders and amazements which the Exhibition will display.

Scots of Canada Invited to Attend Glasgow Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The stimulation of inter-Imperial relations was suggested by Miss Marie Kane of Dundee, as the greatest value which will be received from Scotland's Empire Exhibition. Miss Kane recently visited Toronto to promote interest in the exhibition. Scottish people were urged to help arouse interest in travel to Scotland and the exhibition.

In the booklet describing the fair, along with pictures of Edinburgh Castle, Loch Lomond and the birch forests of the Trossachs and of the modern fair buildings, is found this sentence, "The MacLeods of Toronto and the MacDonalds of Boston, returning to the glens of their fathers."

Lord Elgin Gives Greeting

By the Earl of Elgin

President, Empire Exhibition, Scotland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I am grateful for the opportunity afforded me of addressing the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

It has been well said that an Exhibition is not only a peace-time enterprise, but a peace-making enterprise as well. The reason is obvious. The basis of peace is understanding and co-operation, rather than suspicion and rivalry, between the nations of the world. International trade has always been the greatest medium of understanding and co-operation, a truism that is not invalidated by the recent tendency toward ultra-nationalism and protective and restrictive tariffs. Times when international trade flourishes are times of peace and mounting prosperity. An Exhibition of the dimensions of this one provides a very powerful stimulus to international trade, and as such makes a substantial contribution towards peace.

There is something romantic about the way in which this particular Exhibition has developed from simple beginnings to the greatest project of the kind since Wembley. For years there had been shrewd Scots businessmen and writers who had stated that an Exhibition of Scottish art and industry would provide a much-needed incentive to Scottish enterprise. In 1931 the idea was considered by the Scottish Development Council. But the times were not auspicious; the shadow of the slump still lay heavily over finance and industry.

Nevertheless, the suggestion was not forgotten; it remained simmering, and in 1936 the Council decided to proceed with it. By this time, however, the sponsors' ambitions had broadened: they had decided to aim at something bigger than a purely Scottish exposition. An international Exhibition was ruled out by international regulations governing such enterprises; an Empire Exhibition had no such restrictions and had a special and additional incentive. And so an Empire Exhibition it became.

All the Dominions are participating in conjunction with the Mother Country, as are Southern Rhodesia, Burma and more than 30 of the Colonies. It is backed by a guarantee fund of approximately £750,000.

One of the most important of the objects of the Exhibition is to emphasize to the world the peaceful aspirations of the nations of the British Commonwealth. This is no pious protestation, but a fervid statement of truth. The Exhibition is the shop window of a great family of peoples which desire to live in peace with their neighbors.

But there is another great object in an Exhibition of this scope. It provides a rallying point or meeting-place—not perhaps for the formal councils of state, but for the public conference or convention, for the meeting of businessman with businessman, and for the more humble but perhaps more popular gathering for enjoyment and recreation of individuals and families, who through force of employment or other causes may have been separated for long periods.

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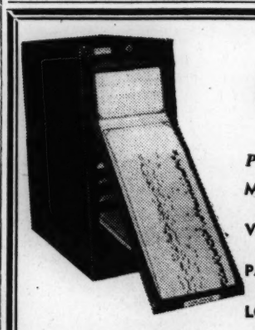

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Industrial History of Scotland a Modern Epic of Achievement

Scottish Industry Emerges Out of Post-War Depression

By J. Henderson Stewart
Joint Hon. Secretary of the London Advisory Committee of the Empire Exhibition
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Visitors to Glasgow this year will see a concentration of industries unsurpassed in character in any part of the world. From the Exhibition Tower they will look down upon shipyards, iron foundries and steel works bearing names famous in every land, and upon new trades whose very nature was unknown a year or two ago. The story of their development is the latter-day story of Scotland. In its way it is an epic of human struggle.

Till the close of the Seventeenth Century industry in its modern sense did not exist. Scotland was still a medieval country relying upon periodic fairs and trading only in small units with the peoples of the Low Countries.

The first major change came with the foundation of the Bank of England in 1694. It was a sign of the times and forerunner of what was to come that the founder should be a Scotsman. The Bank and William Paterson opened the gates to the new age of Limited Company enterprise, and from then, and the union of the Scottish and English crowns a few years later, began the rise of Scotland as an industrial powerhouse, sending forth its men and machines to every corner of the globe.

Sailing ships from Glasgow, Leith and Dundee carried trade to America, India and Africa, and with the advent of the Industrial Revolution and its train of inventions and new demands, factories and works of all kinds sprang up to serve the growing needs of home and export trade.

By the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, although half the population was still engaged in agriculture, tens of thousands were turning for employment to coal, iron, cotton, linen canvas, wool, jute, engineering, shipbuilding, weaving, printing and dyeing of fabrics, and sugar refining. The scramble for orders blocked all thoughts of human comfort, and the social conditions of the workers were terrible. The squalid blocks of slum houses still standing in Glasgow and almost every other industrial town bear testimony to the heartlessness of that bygone age.

But despite suffering, privations, setbacks and shattering depressions, the march of industry continued its relentless course.

It was in the nature of things—the island position, rich coal deposits and the knack of the people for engineering and shipbuilding—that more and more attention should be paid to the heavy export trades and less and less to the lighter domestic industries. Great wealth was amassed in the process, but at what a cost to the future!

Dark Post-War Period

Even before the World War, when the Clyde and Lowlands were fully occupied, the ill-balance was causing anxiety to thinking men: after the war its essential weakness became suddenly apparent. Nations, who for more than a century had purchased Scotland's goods, began now to manufacture their own; water power was exploited, with consequent fall in the demand for Scottish coal; secondary industries of various kinds appeared in the British Dominions; mercantile fleets were built up in America and elsewhere to take the place of Clydeside vessels.

The seeds of national self-sufficiency, planted during the years of conflict, had taken root. And Scotland, whose industrial life had been based on supplying the world with capital goods, was struck in its most vital part.

A brief revival came in 1926, which benefited all trades, but, with the crisis in Wall Street three years later and the universal collapse that followed, the phase ended, and by 1931 exports had sunk to one third of their normal level.

Agriculture, dependent as it ever is upon urban prosperity, was swept into the receding tide.

The position was now serious.

Conditions Grow Worse

One by one the great shipyards closed down; work on the Queen Mary was stopped; and armies of riveters, joiners, electricians and painters signed on at the Dole Bureau. They were joined by increasing multitudes of steel workers, iron foundry men and engineers, whose machines and mighty work places stood silent and empty; a great loch, jutting off from the Clyde, became filled with ships from whose funnels no smoke emerged; a stupefying quiet pervaded the West.

The export and carrying trades, once the pride and providers of Scotland, became in those unhappy years the pensioners of the State, and the burden of their upkeep crippled all enterprise. Taxes and local rates leapt up, colossal debts were incurred, the Budget became heavily unbalanced. Panic hovered near at hand.

It was in such circumstances that the National Government took office, and surely no former Administration faced a sterner task. This is not the place to discuss the policy pursued by the then Prime Minister and his colleagues, but unquestionably they restored confidence in the country and the world outside, and for that service they will be blessed. From panic men turned to constructive thought. Hope and determination surged anew in the national breast.

There was questioning and inquiry about the country's economics. Had we in fact lost our export markets? If some had gone, might not others be found? Had we in practice the best methods, the most efficient machinery? Were we taking sufficient advantage of new opportunities? Above all, were we wise to rely longer on the heavy trades for our industrial well-being?

Enter, a Glorious Period

Scotland, which had known the horrors of the Industrial Revolution, was now to see the invigorating light of Industrial Renaissance. Never in the history of our country has there been such a period of challenging thought in industry as that in which we now live: and already the fruits are evident.

In 1931 there was formed the Scottish Development Council, a voluntary body representative of many phases of industrial, commercial and public life, which assigned to itself the task of leading Scotland out of the wilderness. Committees of investigation began work on a dozen chief problems: their reports were widely published and copies sent to Government Departments.

Gradually, it became clear that all was not yet lost; that with courage and resolute work we might restore the industrial sovereignty of our country. But new plans must be adopted, new ideas, new methods.

It was found, for example, that certain districts, such as Lanarkshire, had suffered exceptional hardship, which no ordinary measures could relieve. Let us then, it was said, have novel measures. In 1934 a Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act was passed which scheduled such districts as requiring special treatment.

A Commissioner was placed in charge with ample Government funds. Within a year re-housing in the area had been speeded up, a large variety of public works put in hand, social services extended, new industries attracted, and, later, large orders for rearmament works obtained. The Special Areas do not yet enjoy prosperity, but they are unrecognizable against the somber picture of 1931.

New Trades Are Promoted

It was discovered too that many new trades might be exploited. The Development Council set out to attract them and in the course of the last three years has succeeded in establishing factories for the manufacture of electric lamps, molded products, glass-lined tanks, garage service equipment, pulp containers, plaster boards, air craft, caravans, industrial alcohol, vacuum cleaners, electric fires, rare alloys, sectional timber houses, cement, bricks, neon signs and silk.

Such enterprises were brought individually to different parts of Scotland, sometimes to occupy old buildings, more often to erect new ones. The problem of buildings, sites and services remained, however, an obstacle to wider development, and the Council was obliged to deal with it directly. After careful inquiry it inaugurated, in co-operation with the Government, a complete Trading Estate at Hillington, near Glasgow.

Here, equipped factories are provided on lease to small or medium-sized firms with modest capital. Each unit is supplied with electricity, gas, water, steam heating, drainage and transport facilities, so that the new enterprise has no more to do than install its plant, open its doors and start work. The design and layout of the estate is entirely modern, and as the managing company operates on a non-profit making basis, minimum rents and rates are charged. Already 45 factories and five sites have been let to 50 undertakings, and more than 150 applications and inquiries are at present before the Estates Company. It seems certain that further estates will be established in the near future.

Linked with these endeavors is a scheme for providing financial facilities to new and existing industries in the Special Areas. The success of the effort is such that it will now be extended to other parts.

The Empire Exhibition is the culmination of seven years dogged labor to wrest back prosperity. They have been years of hardship and sacrifice, but Scotland emerges from them clearer in mind, larger in heart and inspired afresh by the slogan of its ancient kings, "Deo Juvante Vinco."

Aerofilms

Thread Mills in Paisley

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Christian Science Pavilion for Glasgow Exhibition

Seats for 30,000 Await Visitors At Empire Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—A feature of the Empire Exhibition at Bellahouston is the extensive facilities the organizers have provided for rest.

Great exhibitions such as this one do not so much present problems of what to do and see, as what can be left out, and when and where one can rest and take stock of the enormous wealth of information and entertainment offered.

Bellahouston provides enough chairs and seats for 30,000 people to sit down at once. They are mostly set in ideal surroundings of flowers, trees, lakes, and fountains.

In addition, a number of pavilions and private exhibition stands offer rest facilities. The Christian Science Pavilion for this purpose is situated on the slope of the hill with a fine background of trees, between the Empire Tower and the Palace of Engineering.

The semi-circular front of this pavilion faces south and commands a good panoramic view of the exhibition's main buildings. It was designed by Mr. John Easton of Glasgow.

MacDonald: Architect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—A Peace Pavilion, sponsored by the League of Nations Union at the Empire Exhibition here, is designed by Mr. Alastair MacDonald, son of the former Prime Minister of Britain.

Women's Handcraft Sent by Melbourne To Empire Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The handicrafts and home industries section of the Victorian Country Women's Association has sent an exhibit to the women's section of the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow.

Among the articles from Melbourne are slippers made from the skin of a lamb, cured and made up on the farm; 16 skeins of handspun wool, eight spun from natural fleeces and eight dyed with homemade vegetables dyes; and a handwoven scarf from handspun wool in natural fleeces.

Skye's Shore and Hills Invite Traveler in Long Days of June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTREE, Skye, Scotland—Off the north-west coast of Scotland lie the Hebrides. The Outer, a string of islands beginning with Lewis and Harris and tapering down to little Barra, like an arm thrown in shelter around the Inner—all are dominated by the Isle of Skye. Far northern points as they are, the influence of the Gulf Stream brings mists to their shores and a measure of fertility to their soil.

Climbers have long known Skye for its hills. Campers know the island for its possibilities of rough adventure; artists know it for its strange, wild beauty.

Shifts of Weather

Visit Skye in June, when the high sun pours gold on the land, and when light is such a spendthrift that there is scarcely night at all—only a flutter of stars over the jagged hills, then dawn slowly flooding the sky. Or visit in October, when the sun's gold has reached the earth and the land glows with mellow radiance. Or go in August, when the fields are covered with yellow daisies and blue scabious and the heather on moor and hill is humming with bees. But whenever you go, be prepared for any weather; not only with mackintoshes and umbrellas, but with that something that exults in streaming rain and swirling mist. For Skye will entertain you with weather as it will with scenery.

Skye is only 40 miles long, but it has hundreds of miles of coast. You might begin your stay at Portree, beautiful little harbor where steamers from Glasgow berth, and where yachts and launches cruising the coast find safe harborage. Portree is an old gray village, its sharpest memories still those of Bonnie Prince Charlie and the '45. It has hotels and boarding houses, shops bright with wools and tartans, a school where boarders come from all the Hebrides, and churches where the services are in Gaelic. But services, running tours to all parts of the Island, reach out from its square.

A bus from Portree will take you to Sligachan, from which you may begin to explore the Cuillin Hills.

At Sligachan one is surrounded by hills—the conical masses of Glamaig and Marsco, like immense slag heaps, coppery in color, patched with verdure; and the wild black Cuillins, splintered, ridged, unsmoothed by time.

Sight of Far Islands

A bus from Portree tours the northern part of the island, where the lochs reach far inland, reflecting rugged coasts. The road leads over a lonely piece of moor with crofts and shielings set distantly, as if nothing could induce their owners to leave their land for the warm friendliness of a village. The islands of Harris and Lewis lie on the horizon—a line of humped hills.

By variation of program, cross the island to Dunvegan—with its castle rich in MacLeod history and fairy legend, its glen where rabbits and sheep now take the place of the "little people." The Atlantic beats against these shores, some with cliffs many hundreds of feet high; and through blue lochs its fingers reach far inland. Here are coral beaches where seals lie in the sun. Here are caves, noisy at high tide with crashing waves, still echoing with tales of the Armada's gold.

Armadale, in the southern part of Skye, differs from the rest of the island. There are trees here, instead of barrenness; fertility instead of desolation; prosperous farms instead of lonely crofts.

Big Camping Site Waits Visitors To Empire Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Some 50 acres of woodlands only 20 minutes by bus from the heart of Glasgow are to be available for campers who visit the Empire Exhibition.

The site is in Glasgow Corporation's Pollok Estate. A small site fee for tents and caravans is to be charged and applicants must be bona fide visitors to the Exhibition.

Thousands of members of the camping club of Great Britain and Ireland whose local branch is responsible for running the camp have made arrangements to use it during their visit to the exhibition.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
Antiques
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Your visit to Scotland would be incomplete without a day or so amidst the old world charm of Edinburgh. When here be sure that you see the beautiful China and Glassware which is displayed for your pleasure at John Ford's. There could be no more delightful Souvenir of a country we know will charm you.
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THE ROMANCE of the TARTAN

When you come to the Empire Exhibition you must meet Willie Meikle, the famous old Scots weaver. His ancient Tartans are known the world over, and this summer he is to ply his craft at Copland and Lye's stand at the Exhibition.
Afterwards at Copland's Departmental Store you can see the different clan Tartans made up into kilts, rugs, and scarves. The Kilt is an ideal garment, whether you are walking, climbing or fishing. It gives plenty of freedom and the wearer gains all the distinction of its proud history.
PRICE 57'6
29-in. waist, length 31 in.
Special measurements 5/6 extra
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PITLOCHRY, Scotland
This is Scotland's finest woollen display
Thousands of square yards of floor space literally packed with charming
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Being actual makers our prices are much lower than usual and the collection is unequalled anywhere.
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Jumpers, Cardigans, Sweaters
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Scotland, Land of Scenic Beauty, Too Little Known to World of Tourists

Modest Scots Keep Beauty Of Country to Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The Scots like to regard themselves as a modest race. Their friends, the English, describe the claim as strained. Wherever the truth may lie in that controversy, it is certain that no people in Europe make less use of the natural glories of their land or neglect more flagrantly the benefits to be derived from them.

Italy, Austria, Switzerland, France, Norway, and Sweden have long since realized the scenic wealth of their respective countries and exploited it for the common advantage. Above all they have learned the value of their country's story. Magnificently printed brochures illustrating their attractions are distributed in vast quantities each year. The influence of the persistent propaganda is irresistible.

Talk of winter sports in Europe, and you think at once of Switzerland and the Tyrol: are there not engaging pictures of Alpine scenes ever open on your waiting room table? Talk of lazy days in the sun, and your thoughts fly to colorful resorts on the Mediterranean: was it not yesterday you opened that alluring magazine from the south of France? Talk of romance, and your imagination conjures up buildings in ancient Rome, gondolas in Venice, moonlight waltzes in Vienna: is there not before you now the latest broadsheet sent with the courteous compliments of the tourist bureaus of these very cities?

$8,000 for Country

Talk of anywhere to go for a holiday, and, unless your eyes are closed to superb advertising you consider every country under the sun except Scotland. Those fortunate and discerning ones who have been to Scotland never forget it nor fail to sing its praise: but how many are they among the millions who travel?

There is, it is true, a tourist bureau in Scotland. It is called the Scottish Travel Association. Its objects are the same as those of its opposite numbers in other lands. It labors manfully, ceaselessly to tell the world about Scotland. But with what paltry resources! Its total income last year was only $8,000. Of this, less than $2,000 came from the State, and $2,500 from local authorities. For the balance it depended upon the modest aid of a few public-spirited subscribers.

Eight thousand dollars to advertise a country! The whole of it would little more than pay for a single front-page advertisement in a London daily newspaper!

Even Scots Uninformed

No wonder the world is unaware of Scotland's tourist attractions. Our literature is known and loved, our ships and machinery are world famous, our men have made themselves prominent in the farthest corners of the globe. For these things Scotland is renowned. But of the riches available to the itinerant visitor there is little or nothing ever heard outside our own borders. Even Scotsmen are ill informed.

What is wrong? Surely, it will be said, the land of Prince Charlie and Mary Queen of Scots, of Bannockburn and Culloden, of Scott and Burns and Barrie, of Inverness and Edinburgh, should not grudge itself to the world! Surely those hills and valleys, lochs and islands, broad straths and narrow defiles, every stone of them vibrant with history, should not be locked away, forgotten, in this age of growing travel! Men and women are searching as never before in nature's wonderland in every clime. Why deny them knowledge of Scotland's wonders?

There is no fairer land to explore in any part of the earth. To tread its cobbled streets is to walk where kings have walked: to breathe its vigorous air to feel something of the greatness of a valiant nation.

Give me the resources and I would make it the magnet of mankind!

J. H. S.

Some of the Buildings That Will Welcome the Visitors

Upper Left—A General View of the Work Being Done on a Clachan at the Empire Exhibition. There Will Be Nine Buildings in the Clachan, or Highland Village. The Building on the Left Is the Inn, While on the Right Is the Laird's Castle, the Central Building in the Village. Right—The Garden Club's Colonnaded Glass-Walled Building on the South Slope of Bellahouston Hill. Lower Left—The United Kingdom Pavilion, Designed by Herbert J. Rowse

Scot-U. S. Bonds Traced by Elliot, State Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Scotland's Secretary of State at Westminster, Mr. Walter Elliot, is wide awake to the closeness of the ties between Scotland and the United States.

In his work in connection with the organization of the Empire Exhibition here he has constantly had in thought the interest which it will have for American visitors.

Mr. Elliot pointed out that there are few Scottish families which do not have some member living in the United States. Speaking in London recently, he said that Scotsmen had been well to the fore in the founding of the independent United States of America. Of Washington's 22 Brigadier Generals, 9 were of Scottish descent. Of the 56 signatories of the Declaration of Independence, 11 were of Scottish descent.

The Scottish Secretary of State recalled that it was a Scot, John Campbell, who published the first newspaper printed in North America, the Boston News Letter; and that among the great journalists which the United States have produced, there are scores of Scotsmen. James Gordon Bennett, for instance, the pioneer of modern American journalism and founder of the New York Herald, was a Scot.

Glasgow on the Clyde, Mr. Elliot continued, looks out to America, and the modern history of Glasgow and the Clyde has been bound up to a large extent with the cultural and commercial history of the United States.

James Watt, he said, was largely responsible for modern industry in the United States as elsewhere, and almost since the first steamship was built on the Clyde, the Statue of Liberty has been as familiar to the Clyde engineer and Clyde fireman as his own Broomielaw.

Spinners Give Fame to Shetland Isles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LERWICK, Shetland Isles—Shetland wool is world famous and it is worth a visit to these islands just to see how it is produced. At Lerwick, the capital, there is a shop that specializes in local industries. Pullovers, scarves, stockings, knitted in the three natural colors—brown, black, and white—lie beside rolls of inviting tweeds, together with the gayer Fair Isle products.

In a glass case the choicest Shetland shawls are displayed, pearl gray treasures of gossamer texture, for which there is, unfortunately, less demand today than previously. To spin such fine wool requires years of practice. The spinners are allowed to do no other work and must soften their fingers with oil to acquire the necessary delicacy of touch.

On examining a shawl about six feet square one finds its intricate center knitted in one piece, the broad borders being added—"knitted in" is the term—afterwards.

Secret of Fine Wool

"How do they get the wool so fine?" one asks, as the woman of the shop draws the entire shawl through a ring three-quarters of an inch in diameter. "It's the breast wool," she replies, "and the feel of the fingers. Breast wool is softest; the rooing (plucking) doesn't spoil it."

Wandering through the hills of Unst—the northernmost of Shetland's 80 islands—the sound of bleating meets one's ear, and rough pens, filled with sheep and surrounded by people, come into view. The crowd seems very large for such remote regions. They're rooing the sheep.

It may be on June 22, the flocks are gathered in the pens, and the old wool is plucked by hand from among the new in which it is sticking, no shears being permitted to harden the growth.

Whole families take part in it, squatting round each sheep for what seems an incredibly short time before it rises transformed. Wool from neck and breast is carefully piled apart.

Men Weave and Knit

Shetland tweed is still woven on hand looms by men, who also knit during the long winter evenings, better, some experts declare, than the women. One may be surprised by what looks like a row of fantastic figures with outstretched arms, outside a lonely cottage on the hillside. Closer inspection reveals 12 pullovers—the winter's output of a veteran fisherman—that had been washed and stretched to shrink on wooden frames. He declares that his knitting is the best in the island, and always finds a ready market.

A word in conclusion about the Fair Isle. The name is misleading, because in this case "fair" does not mean beautiful, but is derived from the Norse "faar"—a sheep. Fair Isle is the Isle of Sheep, just as the Faroes are the Sheep Islands. Halfway between Orkney and Shetland, it measures three miles by one, with a population of about 100. Lichens and rock plants abound on its cliffs, and formerly produced the dyes for the well-known Fair Isle pullovers; but today aniline colors have almost entirely replaced them.

Tradition has it that the curious designs were brought by survivors of "El Gran Griffon," a ship of the Spanish Armada wrecked there in 1588, who first taught the islanders to knit. As the designs have undoubted Moorish influence, the tradition is probably correct.

"Rooing" or Plucking Is Preferred to Cutting With Shears

By Gathering the Wool by Hand, Its Texture Is Kept Fine. Whole Families Take Part in the Process, Removing the Surplus Covering From Each Sheep in Surprisingly Short Time

Sport Events Planned In Great Ibrox Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Ibrox Stadium, the biggest football ground in Britain, which holds 120,000 spectators, is next door to the British Empire Exhibition grounds at Bellahouston Park, and is to be the scene of sports and youth rallies, football tournaments, and other spectacles during the period of the exhibition—May to October.

Ibrox Stadium is the home ground of the Glasgow Rangers football team. English football club managers are in the habit of invading the Ibrox Stadium, and many are the players they have enticed to go back with them over the Border to play in English League teams.

'All on Deck!' for Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The "Atlantic" Restaurant on the prow of Bellahouston Hill at the Empire Exhibition is an imitation of a section of a trans-Atlantic liner with tea decks and balconies. The waiters are to be dressed as stewards.

Soybean Builds New Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The soybean, almost unknown outside the Orient at the beginning of the century, is responsible for an important new industry which has now established itself on Clydeside.

At Shieldhall, near here, a £120,000 factory has been erected. Here soybeans from Manchuria are to be turned into a substitute linseed oil and meal for stockfeeding. The output is to be about 40,000 tons of meal and 9,000 tons of oil.

The soybean—the "60-service bean"—has suddenly become important in Britain. A tax has been imposed upon it by the Government and soybean seeds are being sent from Britain to many other parts of Europe. The British Ford Motor Company has such confidence in the future of the soybean that it is growing a considerable amount on its model estates.

It is called the 60-service bean because of its many uses. Not merely is it possible to obtain a substitute linseed oil from the bean, but it is also possible to manufacture an oil for lacquer paints to be used on the coating of automobile bodies. The auto producer also can obtain soybean steering wheels and gearshift knobs, made from a substance like bakelite which can be obtained from the bean.

Visitors to Glasgow or London are advised to send to

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Giffin & Bissett Ltd.,
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Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

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GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

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When in Glasgow for the Exhibition pay a visit to our showroom where we have the most representative range of plumbing and electrical goods in the city.

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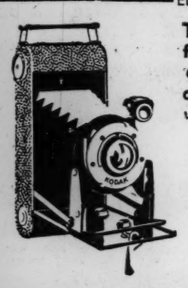

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Mail orders receive careful and immediate attention.

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GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
STANDS T-25 AND T-26

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will be the centre of interest for lovers of sports goods and smart tailored sportswear.
Here you will find a most comprehensive display of the finest sports goods by Britain's best makers.

GOLF, TENNIS, SWIMMING, ETC.,
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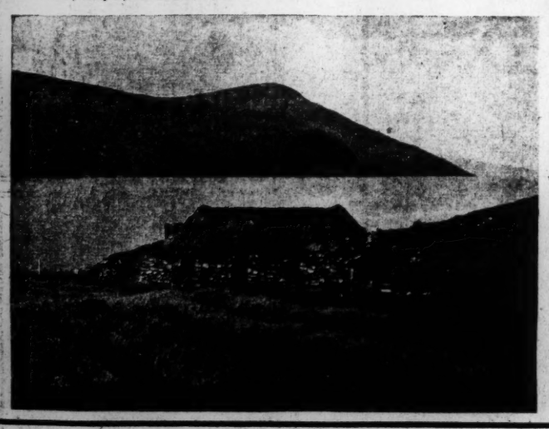

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

Delicious Souvenirs from "The Land o' Cakes"

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Exhibition Currant Loaf
1/2 per lb.
In Rounds 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6 and 10/- each.

Rich Fruit Cakes
Sultana, Cherry, Cherrypine, Plum, Paradise, Genoa, Simnel, etc.

Finest Scots Shortbread
In Tartan Tins 2/-, 4/-, 5/- up to 16/- per tin.
Shortbread Fingers 2/-, 4/- per tin.
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The Home of Quality

SCOTT-LYON LTD.
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EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

WHEN you come to the Exhibition, you will come to Edinburgh. In the capital and throughout Scotland, there is no place quite like **DARLING'S.** It is a shop of personality—all for the ladies, selling with unusual courtesy and consideration, every thing a lady wears. **DARLING'S** are sole proprietors of "Scottish Country Wear" and in Knitwear, Tweeds, Slippers all made in Scotland, they are unique. You are invited to pay them a visit at 124 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

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Beautiful Collection of Smart Models on show at

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Tailored Suits, Swagger Coats, Two and Three Piece Suits, 3 to 7 Gns.
Exclusive Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns for Matrons, 5 to 9 Gns.
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Special Value in All Depts. 10% Discount for Cash.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

DELIGHTFUL MEALS

When Visiting the Empire Exhibition Come to

WENDY'S RESTAURANT
in
The Women's Pavilion
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Visit our City Tea Shops
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WENDY'S

GLENEAGLES *Hotel*

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Particulars from C. M. Turner, Associated British and Irish Railways, Inc., Dept. 113, 16 West 49th Street (9 Rockefeller Plaza), New York.

Restaurant and Sleeping Car Expresses from London.

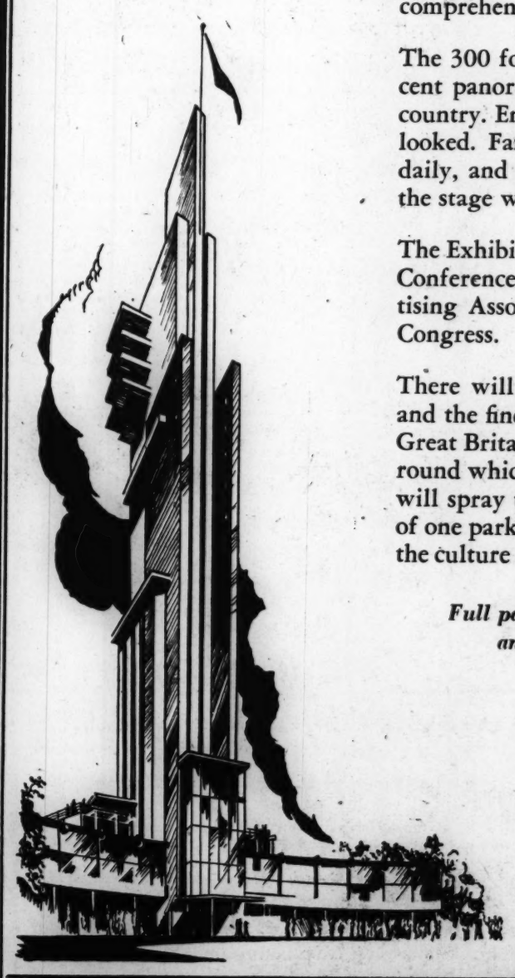
ARTHUR TOWLE, LMS Hotels Controller, London, Eng.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION SCOTLAND 1938

The Great British Empire Exhibition at Glasgow will be opened on May 3rd by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

and will be open till the end of October



Every product and activity of Great Britain, the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies will be featured, and the exhibits, which will be housed in over a hundred Palaces, and Pavilions, will be of a widely varied and comprehensive nature.

The 300 foot "Tower of Empire" will offer a magnificent panorama of the Exhibition and the surrounding country. Entertainments and sports have not been overlooked. Famous military and civilian bands will play daily, and in the Concert Hall orchestras and stars of the stage will provide the programmes.

The Exhibition will be the scene of numerous important Conferences, including those of the International Advertising Association and The International Engineering Congress.

There will be luxurious Restaurants, a Garden Club, and the finest and most up-to-date Amusement Park in Great Britain. Floodlit cascades will pour down the hill round which the Exhibition is built. Scores of fountains will spray the surface of the lake. Within the confines of one park will be condensed the art, the industry, and the culture of one quarter of the earth's surface.

Full particulars and literature can be had from any Travel Agency or direct from the General Manager

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Specialize in DOMESTIC and BRITISH
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Flowers
Properly Delivered
THE ROSERY LTD.
Maude Dagg McCreery, Manager
427 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

Both Canadian Timber and Scotch Scones Find Place at Exhibition

Canada Prepares to Show Products at Glasgow Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada, as the senior member of the Empire firm of overseas self-governing Dominions, is taking considerable thought and effort to make its representation at the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow a success. The display of Canadian goods will illustrate every line of Canadian industry and resources and cannot help but impress visitors with the diversity, ability and artistic craftsmanship of Canadian workers.

The Canadian Pavilion is strategically located on Dominion Avenue, bordering a lake in Bellahouston Park, and its design is a happy combination of the useful and the artistic. Incidentally, it is constructed entirely of Canadian timber and timber products, affording an advertisement in itself. In other buildings, wherever timber was required, the exhibition authorities specified that only Canadian timber should be used.

A large illuminated map, made of burnished copper, will describe the country geographically and economically. By the pressure of buttons, visitors will be able to light up such features as mines, outposts of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, aerodromes and cities. In diorama and in picture, every aspect of Canadian activity will be shown. Flanking the main entrance will stand two figures, eight feet high, symbolic of the Dominion's youth. The pavilion covers an area of 24,000 square feet and has provision for 87 individual booths, most of which will be made available to exhibitors at cost. From the center of the roof rises a thin oblong tower boldly displaying the word "Canada" on its two sides, while abutments adjoining the tower show the coat-of-arms of the Dominion.

Scotland has always provided a profitable market for Canadian goods; but since the signing of the Ottawa trade agreements, its trade with Canada has been particularly valuable. As the trade is usually bulked in Government statistics with the total trade of the United Kingdom, it is not easy to estimate its volume. But import figures of the cities of Glasgow and Leith show that this country is annually importing around 8,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada, out of a total importation of around 13,000,000 bushels; that Canada is its most important supplier of oats, having shipped into those two ports in 1937 25,947 cwts. out of a total import of 74,894 cwts.; and that it sells to Scotland about the same proportions of barley and flour. The rye imported into Scotland in 1937 of Canadian origin was 53,757 cwt., or 92 per cent of the whole.

Market for Timber

Canadian, especially British Columbian, timber is bought in large quantities by Scotland for its shipyards and new housing. Canadian canned fruits are becoming ever more popular with the Scots, who purchased nearly 1,000,000 cases from Canada last year; and canned vegetables, canned salmon and tinned soups are becoming increasingly welcome.

But Canada's chief interest in Scotland is not and never has been founded on the export of material commodities, but rather on the immigration of Scottish people who have done so much for the development of the whole country, and especially the North Country.

For Good Will

The forthcoming Exhibition is one of many enterprises of the sort in which the Dominion of Canada has participated through the Department of Trade and Commerce.

With regard to Scotland's Empire Exhibition, W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, says: "While the primary purpose of Canada's participation in these exhibitions has been the expansion of trade and the finding of markets for her commodities, the underlying object has been the promotion of good will, without which successful trade cannot be carried on.

"The Christian Science Monitor has always been a messenger of peace and good will in the many countries of the world where it circulates, and I am certain that many of the Monitor's readers will see the Canadian pavilion at Glasgow.

"Next year, we intend to invade the territory of our friendly neighbor to the South, and preparations are already being made for Canadian participation on an adequate scale in the World's Fair in New York, 1939."

• **CHEAP POWER** *in* **WINNIPEG**
together with many other advantages, makes this City an ideal location for new industrial ventures.
For full information, write
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Winnipeg respects industry and thoroughly understands its importance.

The Industrial Development Board of Manitoba will be glad to make a special, confidential industrial survey covering marketing conditions, demand, production advantages, and all other important factors in relation to your special branch of industry. This report will be made expressly for you, without obligation, and will be held strictly confidential. Address:—

J. B. Wallace, Managing Secretary,
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And are you wondering how best to introduce your goods to a wider public?
Then why not let people make their acquaintance in the pages of
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The Capital of Canada
is the headquarters of government enterprises.
Conventions gather there.
Its lovely surroundings,
the Parliament Buildings, National Gallery and Museum attract tourists.
You find there not only business men from every part of the Dominion, but also distinguished British and Foreign visitors.

While in Ottawa most of these people will read
The Evening Citizen

Weigh these advantages.
You may find
among its readers
the very people
who are looking for what you have to sell.

Canadian Visitors To Find Welcoming Trips and Receptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Members of the Canadian Scots Reunion party which sails from Montreal July 8, will be given an official reception in many parts of Scotland. On their arrival at Glasgow the Lord Provost, Sir John Stewart, the Duke of Montrose, and officials of the British Empire Exhibition will greet their fellow Scots from Canada.

On July 16 the party will visit the exhibition and will be the guests of the President, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, at luncheon. Two days later the Lord Provost of Glasgow will preside at a luncheon in the Municipal Chambers with the Canadians as guests of honor.

Many tours have been arranged for the visitors. A two-day motor tour will be made to Edinburgh when luncheon will be given by the capital's Lord Provost, Sir Louis Gumley. Those going to Stirling will be luncheon guests of the city with the Lord Provost, James McAllister, presiding. A Rothesay party will be dined by James S. McMillen, Lord Provost, and the Town of Rothesay.

Why retrace steps?...
...GO ANCHOR LINE TO EUROPE VIA SCOTLAND and IRELAND
Start at the top of the map, and avoid costly retracing of steps abroad. Sail economical Anchor Line to Ireland; or dock direct at Glasgow for the Empire Exhibition, Scotland and England—en route to the Continent.
FREQUENT SAILINGS from New York and Boston to Cobh, Dublin, Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow.
MINIMUM RATES: Cabin Class, $155. Tourist Class, $120.50. Third Class, $91...Slightly higher in summer season. Reduction for round trips.
See Your Own Authorized Travel Agent or
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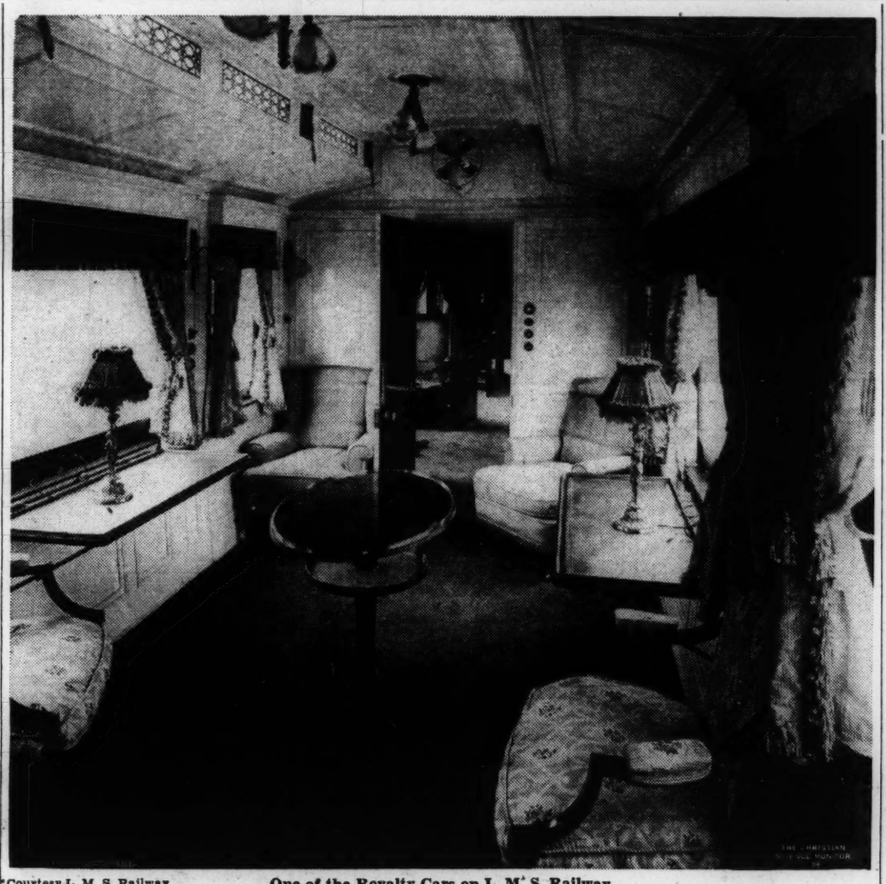

Courtesy L. M. S. Railway

One of the Royalty Cars on L. M. S. Railway

Rear Section of the King's Day Compartment, Showing Center and Folding Compartment Side-Tables

His Own DeLuxe Train Kept Ready for King George VI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—King George VI, who is to travel by rail to Scotland to open the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow, May 3, has his own special train always at his disposal.

If, on the way north one day, you happen to glance out of the railway carriage window as the train rushes through a small station known as Wolverton—about 60 miles northwest of London—you may see the original London and North Western Railway workshops, alongside the line.

Adjoining these workshops is a specially-constructed building which stables a number of railway coaches resplendent in maroon, gold, and white, which await orders from Buckingham Palace.

About 20 coaches are always in readiness although, of course, the composition of the train is altered to suit each occasion. A short run and Sandringham, for instance, may not call for more than half-a-dozen, or perhaps eight coaches as the maximum, whereas the August trip to Balmoral usually requires a dozen or more coaches.

For King and Queen

Chief interest centers round the Royal saloons, of which there are two—one for the King and the other for the Queen. Built first of all for King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra the Royal saloons have a handsome exterior, with the cornices carved and gilded, door handles hand-chased and gold-plated, and the lower panels emblazoned with the Royal Coat of Arms.

Each saloon has a pair of leather-covered steps—relics of stage-coach days—which reach to ground level if necessary and are still useful when Their Majesties have to alight at a place without any railway platform. Externally the saloons retain their original magnificence, all the brilliant enamel and colorful panelling being renovated whenever necessary.

New interior furnishings, however, were introduced by Queen Mary shortly after King George ascended the throne, while carpets, hangings, and lighting have been modernized and now conform to present standards of comfort and taste.

In Two Sections

A partition divides the King's saloon into two sections, one being finished in mahogany with green leather easy chairs and a beautiful table introducing the popular "fiddle-back" type of mahogany veneer. A doorway gives access to the other section which has white enamelled walls, easy chairs covered in soft green silk rep braided and fringed, two side tables which fold flush against the wall when not in use, and an oval central table with shelf below for books of reference and State documents.

The center and side tables are so arranged that when all three are in use they provide ample accommodation for the important State papers with which His Majesty has to deal, even when traveling, as part of the daily routine.

At the far end is a writing table, and on the wall immediately above it a rack serves to accommodate portfolios awaiting attention. In order to avoid any delay in complying with the King's command the equerry carries a portable bell; and, should he be detained at any one place while he moves along the train in the course of his ordinary duties, he plugs in this bell and so learns in a moment if his presence is desired by the King.

Queen's Accommodations

Next to the King's Day Saloon is a similar vehicle for the Queen. The decorative scheme, although Georgian, is lighter in treatment, with satin wood furniture finished a rich gold shade, and a comfortable settee instead of the long, folding tables which prove such a useful feature in the King's Saloon.

Gracefully shaped pelmets make the windows seem less formal, while brocade curtains hang full and rich with their handsome braiding and decorative edgings. The Queen also attends to correspondence when traveling, and a writing desk and armchair are provided.

The Royal Dining Saloon—a magnificent vehicle usually marshalled immediately behind Their Majesties' Day Saloons—won a special "Grand Prix" at the Paris Exhibition as long ago as 1900, but its fine marquetrie panelling is still in superb condition, making a background for sumptuous chairs covered with fine blue and brown design tapestry. All food is cooked and served by members of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company's hotel staff, although as a rule the King's own chef travels on the royal train.

Sleeping Compartments

The sleeping compartments are frequently used by the reigning monarch for stays over-night, which simplifies the matter of hospitality for the local authorities concerned. Not every district has a suitable host with accommodation on the scale necessary for a royal "bed and breakfast" visit; and although Their Majesties' personal requirements are extremely modest those having the privilege of entertaining royalty wish to do so in a fitting manner.

In the King's Sleeping Saloon is a finely-wrought metal bedstead in silver finish, with the foot-end carrying a decorative plaque embossed with the royal arms. A long and wide dressing table stands opposite a roomy chest of drawers, while the chairs are upholstered in silk damask with a detached motif based on the Empire wreath.

The Queen's Sleeping Saloon has easy chairs in blue silk brocade, decorative hangings, and bedspread of taffeta braided and fringed to correspond with the curtains.

Telephone Installed

Other coaches are required to complete the royal train; special saloons, for instance, allocated to other members of the royal family who may be making the journey too; semi-royal saloons for equerries, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting; accommodation for secretariat and staff; a special saloon and dining car for railway officials; coaches for luggage, and for the heating apparatus and break-down equipment which, incidentally, includes instruments with which to tap the lineside wires.

Telephonic communication is provided throughout, the guard, engine driver, and railway officials being in constant touch with each other and with the King's Equerry.

Glasgow Prepares Accommodation For 15,000,000 Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Planning accommodation for 15,000,000 visitors who are expected to visit the Empire Exhibition has been one of the biggest tasks of its kind Scotland has ever had to face, but it has been undertaken with typical Scottish thoroughness.

As a result some 20,000 persons are to be able to "bed and breakfast" within reasonable distance of Bellahouston Park. This accommodation has been inspected and listed, and information regarding it can be obtained from a bureau in Enoch's Square, Glasgow. It is expected that hotels and boarding houses outside Glasgow in the midst of beautiful Scottish scenery will be popular with many visitors who will thus be able to combine the Exhibition with seeing something of Scotland.

Girdle Scones and Shortbread Await Visitors at Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Visitors to the Women's Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition here are to have the chance of tasting real Scottish fare. Mere mention of such traditional dishes as bawd bree, cock-a-leekie, skirlie, rumble-de-thumps, cullenskink, partan pie, haggis, girdle scones and shortbread are enough to make the exile's "mouth water" and have him making straight for Bellahouston this summer.

One of the most interesting exhibits will be a farm kitchen stand where the cooking will be demonstrated by members of the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes. Old Scottish farmhouse recipes will be used and a special edition of the well-known Scottish Rural Institutes cookery book is being prepared for the exhibition.

The kitchen is being organized by the Guild of Housewives' Committee of the Rural Institutes. The Guild was organized 18 months ago to encourage home crafts. It is said that in Scotland today good home cooking is not so common as it used to be. But there are still many women who have a real delight in the kitchen and the Rural Institute members produce results at their meetings—often reached by walking miles over moor and hill—that would give many a chef points.

Scottish scones and cakes straight from the girdle and oven are to be on sale at the exhibition.

Scotland has become famous for many table favorites.

Here are recipes of typical Scottish fare which will be reviving old enthusiasm at Bellahouston and making new conquests:

The recipes which follow are by F. Marian McNeill, author of the "Scots Kitchen."

Girdle Scones

Sieve together
¼ pound flour (1 cup)
¼ teaspoon of baking soda
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
¼ teaspoon sugar and
¼ teaspoon salt.

Add buttermilk or thick sour milk sufficient to make a very soft dough. Turn out on floured board, divide into four, and flatten each piece into a round scone about half an inch thick. Cut each into four or six pieces, sprinkle with flour, place on a hot girdle, and cook steadily until well risen and lightly browned underneath, then turn and cook the other side. Serve fresh baked with butter. (A soft dough, handled as little as possible, is the secret of making good scones.)

Half an ounce of butter may be rubbed into the flour and a tablespoonful of currants or sultanas may be added, in which case a little more sugar will be required.

Shortbread

Put on a board
8 oz. (1 cup) butter and
4 oz. castor sugar (½ cup), and work with the hand until thoroughly incorporated. Mix
8 oz. flour (2 cups) previously dried and sieved, with
4 oz. rice flour (1 cup) and work gradually into the butter and sugar until the dough resembles short crust. Do not roll out, but press with the hand into two round cakes, either in oiled and floured shortbread molds, or on a sheet of baking paper. The best is ¾ inch for a cake 8 inches in diameter. Pinch the edges neatly with finger and thumb, and prick the cakes all over with a fork. Put into a fairly hot oven, then reduce the heat, and allow the shortbread to crisp off to a light golden brown. Cool off on the baking sheet.

Shortbread keeps for a long time in a closely covered tin, but if it does get soft re-heat in the oven and cool off as before. It should be broken not cut, but if the back is scored with a knife, it breaks into neat pieces.

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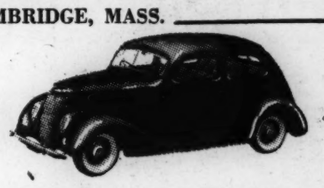

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Path to Imperial Greatness Seen Through Economic Co-operation

Super-Economic Co-operation Envisioned to Develop Empire

By Sir Robert Hadfield
British Industrialist and Writer on British Imperial Affairs.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I am convinced that an enlightened, systematic program of intensive imperial development offers to us the one and only compensation for our commercial and industrial losses throughout the world.

Great Britain has taken upon herself the great responsibility of Empire, and it is therefore our serious duty to encourage its economic development in the interests of the vast masses of people, white and colored, who look to us to make safe the highway of economic leadership, and to guarantee above all, future economic security at home as well as in the Dominions.

While I am ready to admit that much has been accomplished in Empire trade co-operation, I think it is a fact patent to all students of imperial affairs that progress has been, on the whole, disappointingly slow along the real line of practical advance which has seemed to me the most important and promising of all—that of organized development of our imperial resources.

Interest of Empire

The interest of the whole Empire is at stake. The immediate present is the time to make a supreme effort, before it is too late, to exploit our amazing opportunities in our Commonwealth which possesses illimitable resources and stupendous natural wealth. I believe sincerely that in the realm of world economics our Empire must either coalesce or disintegrate. More than ever the masses of workers at home need the co-operation of imperial development to end the far too prolonged trade and industrial depression.

The basic causes of the depressed state at home are well defined. We are laboring under a crushing burden of taxation, and a colossal expenditure of £840,000,000 a year. Our population numbers approximately 43,000,000, all mostly dependent upon imported food. In the past, in prewar days especially, it was a very easy matter to pay for our imported food by the vast export of our manufactured goods. Today, this is impossible as the new nations have become more "industrialized," and this process has even affected our Dominions and India. In consequence we have a permanent army of 1,000,000 unemployed, the support of whom, on however meager a scale, represents a very serious strain on our national resources, while the unemployed are themselves suffering physically, mentally, and morally from enforced idleness.

These seemingly unconquerable difficulties can be conquered. Almost every material for modern life and industry is to be found within the Empire. We have (or could easily create) the means of transport by land, sea, and air to distribute these natural resources to every corner of our vast domains with comparative ease and swiftness. At home we have a shortage of work and a crowded population; in the Empire we have vast unpeopled territories and colossal natural resources and wealth waiting development.

Need of Capital

The immediate need overseas is not merely, or even chiefly, for manual labor; it is for capital and economic organization. At home we have capital resources in plenty—actual, or in the form of credit—and ample manufacturing capacity. Our main difficulty at home is to find sufficient profitable employment for capital and manufacturing plant in order to avoid "living on capital." Thousands more men and women of the right type are needed in every Dominion, and there is a more urgent need for capital and systematic development of these countries.

Here we get a glimpse of the mutual needs of home and Empire—the immediate setting up of new and practical administrative and executive machinery, working in harmonious co-ordination with the authorities on the spot, to develop our idle Empire wealth.

Through many years of practical experience in commercial and industrial organization I have given much thought to imperial economics. I have come to the conclusion that in connection with this super-organization of Empire development we should have an Imperial Development Fund of very considerable magnitude, to be raised and used, under practical arrangement with our overseas kinsmen, for the sole purpose of developing all our wealth-creating opportunities. Further, I propose that an Empire Development Board be formed, which must include representatives from all parts of the Empire, and possess a permanent organization in each country.

New Transportation

This Board, apart from improving the existing facilities in trade and transport, and any special undertakings at present in hand, would obviously devote its major attention to the work of expansion by assisting the opening up of new means of transport—roads, railways, canals, tramways, harbors, docks, dams, and the construction of hydro-electric power plants, the foundation of new industries, the opening up of new districts for various forms of agriculture, the control of forestry, and all development which will add permanent wealth to our imperial peoples.

The work of the Board could be allocated in roughly three different groups: (1) the self-governing Dominions; (2) India, which includes four out of every five subjects of the Crown; (3) the Crown Colonies, and tropical lands, mainly in Africa. Our Dominions include 59 per cent of the area of the Empire, yet it must be remembered they contain only 6 per cent of its population. Their cardinal needs of development are too obvious; population, capital, markets, and more efficient means of transport and communication with the main centers of civilization.

The continued growth of the self-governing Dominions is entirely dependent upon how far we can meet these needs, and further, make generous provision for future greater needs as the vast, undeveloped spaces yield up their wealth to the pioneer and farmer. But India is a far more complicated problem. At once she presents the greatest potential market in the world. Also, India is one of the most valuable sources of a great and growing variety of raw materials, and food supplies. It is to the communal advantage of the Empire to encourage by all possible means of development the growth of India's prosperity.

Purchasing Power

The chief need of India is an increased purchasing power for her teeming millions of semi-starving people. It must also be remembered that anything that adds to the trade of India adds to the general trade of the world. Our own country would gain very considerable from the increased purchasing power of the average Indian. Indeed, it is said that if every Indian ryot could afford one additional dhoti a year, all the mills of Lancashire would have to work full time to meet the new demand. It is therefore evident that a great expansion of capital investment is needed for India to equip the country with every natural scientific means of production.

But India's problems end by no means with her immediate development needs. She requires a sound system of deposit banking; political security against the incessant racial strife; and practical education for her millions. I mention a better banking system, because in India there is a traditional system of "hoarding wealth" instead of using it for purposes of national productivity. Indeed, if all the wealth which lies hidden and buried in India were used for development of the country, there would be no need to lend her capital at all. She possesses in buried bullion far more capital than is needed to modernize economically and industrially the whole of the country. In human happiness the possibilities are immense.

Main Needs

Our Empire responsibility of development lies heaviest in the Crown Colonies; those vast, undeveloped tropical lands, inhabited by simple, primitive peoples. Raw material in superabundance can be produced in these lands. In cotton production alone we might become almost independent of America if we developed the cotton-growing resources in these parts of the Empire. This would render possible two notable gains, to the natives and to ourselves. The natives would have an opportunity of being able to add very considerably to their purchasing power by becoming semi-industrialized in the cotton industry, and at home we should have a far cheaper supply of the best cotton goods because we should be independent of the American market and price-rigging.

Little imagination is necessary to visualize the main needs of these lands—capital to open them up and to make their resources available by roads, railways, steamboats, and all kinds of machinery. Organized research is also necessary in regard to their economic resources and problems, the latter mainly social and with scrupulous regard to justice being done all the native settlers. There must be no attempt to disinherit the native population by development schemes, for in the long run a discontented native population would not be a ready market for our goods, neither would they be willing to co-operate in the expansion work requiring semi-industrialized labor. An enlightened native policy is imperative to wealth development in our Crown Colonies.

The question of capital for financing these schemes of Empire development is, in my opinion, the least of our problems. We have plenty of capital, and I am sure we have plenty of men with brain capacity to tackle these big adventures. Neither is there any shortage of labor. Our main problem will be to apply our capital, brains and labor where they are actually required. In this application neither political nor vested interests should be considered by the Board. The big objective is to develop the Empire resources for the sake of Empire as a whole, and not for the personal enrichment of a few. Co-operative enterprise and the prosperity it will bring to the common stock throughout our imperial lands should be the aim of the Board. Capital invested in imperial development is the finest and most secure investment in the world.

Worthy of Efforts

Here is a task worthy of the greatest efforts of the co-operative genius of our Commonwealth. We must approach it in no mean, selfish or partisan spirit. Co-operation and organization, not dictation, must be the keynote of this super-economic organization. There must be no suggestion of exploitation of Imperial resources, or of domineering over our less-educated fellows in vast undeveloped regions of India or Africa. There is need to approach this new task with all the fervor and sincerity as if we were at war; not with a foreign foe, but with primitive nature, for the right to allow the children of men to produce the things by which alone they might have life more abundantly. Imperial organization and development viewed from this angle takes upon itself the guide of a great and passionate adventure. It is the quest for new life, it is also a quest at the call of the old life which demands to be renewed, and re-renewed. The economic conquest of Empire, apart from being the ultimate salvation of the British people, will also bring to a more permanent foundation the peace of the world.

Three Lions

Sword Dance of Gordon Highlanders
Can't You Hear the Bagpipes' Skirl?

A Scottish fete would not be complete without dancing and the music of pipers. The sword dance pictured is typical of the terpsichorean entertainment awaiting visitors to the Glasgow Exhibition. As the dancers step gracefully over the swords, their kilts and the sporrans sway in time with the dance movements. Tartan stockings add rich color to their costumes.

William McGreal

On the Quay
Portree, Harbor Town of Skye, of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland

Museums

(Continued from Page 15)

ster Memorial Museum of flint instruments, ethnology, and natural history, at Arbroath; the Belleisle Estate, Ayr, which has the natural history collection of Mr. A. S. Alexander (who acts as honorary curator) occupying 80 rooms.

David Livingstone was born in 1813 in the top room of what is now the Scottish National Memorial Museum. Livingstone's original furniture and fittings are there, along with relics of his boyhood, his spinning machine and a tableau of his life.

In Howard Place, Edinburgh, is the Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial House. Dollar Park Museum, Falkirk, is the home of the late Mungo Buchanan's collection of the Roman occupation of Scotland and Stone Age relics from the Western Isles. The Arched House, Ecclefechan, Dumfries, birthplace of Thomas Carlisle, is also preserved, and was opened to the public as a museum in 1911.

The Albert Institute Museum, Dundee, which was opened in 1874, includes a fascinating series of Arctic animals collected by the old Dundee whale fishers, while a further Arctic collection is to be seen in the four rooms of Peterhead Museum. The Edinburgh Corporation Museum has letters by Mary Queen of Scots, Robert Burns, and Sir Walter Scott, and the National Covenant signed in Greyfriars Churchyard in 1658.

Greenock Museum treasures the relics of James Watt, while the Robertson Museum and Biological Station at Millport, opened in 1897 and administered by the Scottish Biological Association, exhibits the marine fauna of the Clyde and maintains an aquarium. The Dick botanical collection at Thurso Museum includes 2,000 mosses and 1,700 other plants.

Many of the museums in the smaller towns are merely a few spare rooms in the local library. Airdrie Museum, which Dr. Hunter Selkirk opened in 1894, comprises two galleries of the public library and contains pottery, birds, geological specimens, old weapons, curios and paintings. Fort William Museum, Inverness, treasures Jacobite relics as well as Highland weapons.

Australia's National Economy Depends on Empire Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia's prominent part in Empire trade and whole national economy are founded and depend on the prosperity of Empire countries, particularly Britain, and to a less extent, Canada, depends on Australia's ability to absorb a reasonable proportion of their exports.

Wool is the only commodity which Australia can sell anywhere without special market assistance. Other products, competing with similar products from countries nearer the great world markets, must receive a measure of support from tariff preferences to be sold profitably.

Hence the present Anglo-American trade negotiations, which, if they lead to a pact, must cut across the Ottawa preference system evolved in 1932, are being watched closely in Australia, and a strong delegation is being prepared for the Trade Conference in London this year.

During Australia's "colonial" era, Britain absorbed practically all this young country's exportable surplus although during the first 50 years of Australian settlement, this surplus was negligible. After that period, with wool always top, the export trade grew continuously. Wheat finally overtook the Australian demand, thus developing another surplus export from the middle of the last century. With the coming of refrigeration of goods during sea transport meat, from the early eighties, was exported. It was not long then before fresh fruit and dairy exports joined meat as perishable products contributing to Australia's economic welfare. The establishment of irrigation areas introduced dried fruits into Australian exports. The tropical regions of North Queensland built up a sugar industry.

Crowded industrial areas of the Old World, particularly in Britain, were ideal markets for all these farm products, and under the policy of Free Trade, Australia had few marketing problems.

The crisis came after the World War, which gave an impetus to the policy of protection for manufacturing industries that had been adopted in Australia after a decade's fierce political battle. The change came at the expense not only of foreigners who did not buy much, but also of Britain and other Empire countries. Australia found a vogue of self-sufficiency growing in practically all countries, and its oversea markets dwindled. The Ottawa Conference of 1932 defined channels along which its export trade had to pass. That leading to Britain remained the main channel. Subsidiary channels to Canada, New Zealand, and other Empire countries were kept dredged.

Wool provided Australia with a weapon when bargaining with foreign countries began after Ottawa, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and, to a less extent, the United States, all wanted Australian wool. When those countries, especially Japan, began to demand that Australia should take goods from them, Australia had to temper its purely Imperial trade policy with the purchase of some supplies from foreign customers.

Despite all these by-ways in Australia's trade, Britain remains by far the best market for Australian goods. In the financial year ended June 30, 1937, Australia's exports of merchandise were valued at £146,000,000 (Australian), a value exceeded only once before. Of that value, Britain took 48.79 per cent, although this was more than 7 per cent less than two years previously.

Australia accepted the position that British goods, in turn, must be given a special position in the Australian market against foreign competitors. Of Australia's total imports, amounting to £90,500,000 in the 1936-37 financial year, 42.59 per cent came from Britain.

Chief non-Empire competitors of Britain in the Australian market are Japan in textiles and the United States in machinery.

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Historic Site in Hawaii Dedicated to Britain

Britain Guards Hawaiian Spot In Memory of Captain Cook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—A tiny corner of the British Empire nestling obscurely in a remote section of the Territory of Hawaii is worthy of re-examination as a monument to British-American understanding and co-operation in the Pacific.

With all the attention that has been focused recently on what has been described as a race between Great Britain and the United States for sovereignty over certain disputed islands in the Pacific, it is refreshing to note that for more than 60 years Britain's title to 5,682.6 square feet of Hawaii has not been coveted or questioned by the United States.

This unusual parcel of the British Empire is located near the shore of Kealakekua Bay on the Island of Hawaii. Upon it is erected a monument to the British navigator, Capt. James Cook, who discovered Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1778, and who was slain at Kealakekua Bay by Hawaiian natives Feb. 14, 1779.

Although the monument is regarded as Hawaii's most historic site and is accordingly displayed in all tourist literature, its construction and maintenance has been almost exclusively a British project in which the former royal rulers of Hawaii and later the American officials of the Territory were pleased to cooperate.

The land upon which the monument was built was deeded Jan. 26, 1877, to the British Government by Princess Miriam Likelike, sister of of King Kalakaua, last of the Hawaiian monarchs. When Hawaii was formally annexed by the United States in 1898 title to the deed and property remained unaffected.

The document is today kept in a safe in the Honolulu office of the British Consulate. As a condition of the grant the Princess specified that the land was to be used only for purposes of perpetuating the memory of the British navigator.

Funds for maintaining the monument are appropriated annually by the British Admiralty and are administered by the British Consulate in Honolulu.

The present memorial is apparently the most durable of several which have been erected on the same spot. One of the first attempts to memorialize the site was made by officers of H. M. S. Imogene in 1837. An inscribed copper plate was affixed to the top of a coconut stump. The plate was subsequently lost and was not found until 1902, when it was discovered in use at Napoopoo, Hawaii, as a patch on a native canoe. The Imogene plate is now preserved in the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, which houses the most complete collection of Polynesian relics.

Periodically through most of the nineteenth century British Warships called at Kealakekua Bay to visit the historic spot. Some paused to repair the monument or to improve it with whatever means they had available.

Interest in the site heightened considerably as the date approached for observance of the Cook Centennial, the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the islands.

An obelisk of concrete about nine meters in height was erected Nov. 11, 1874. This memorial was so poorly constructed, however, that when Rear Admiral Arthur Cochran, Commander in Chief of the British Naval Station in the Pacific, visited the islands in 1875, he drew attention of the Admiralty to the forlorn condition of the monument. He suggested the site be embellished with a fence of guns and chains.

Commander Samuel Long of H. M. S. Fantome was ordered to carry out the suggested improvements. Guns were brought from Esquimault, British Columbia. Approximately three weeks were required to clear the ground, set 12 muzzle-loading cannon in the soil, and inclose an area of approximately 60 feet square by iron chains suspended from the cannon.

In 1877 the crumbling obelisk was replaced by a more sturdy and more handsome monument, funds for which were raised by British residents of Hawaii.

When Hawaii celebrated the Cook Sesquicentennial in 1928 the people of Australia donated $2,500 for construction of a stone jetty which greatly improved the seaward approach to the site.

Though funds are provided by the Admiralty for upkeep of the monument, British warships visiting Hawaii have made it a practice to call at Kealakekua Bay to see that the memorial is kept in good repair. The last vessel to make such a call was H. M. S. Achilles in 1936.

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A Lonely Farm Among the Hills of Loch Trool

Loch Trool Is in the South of Scotland at the Foot of Merrick, a 2,764-Foot Mountain. The Loch Is Situated in One of the Most Beautiful Parts of the Lowlands, 13 Miles North of Newton Stewart

Empire Parades at Glasgow in Glittery Array

(Continued from Page 15)

factors in the attractiveness of the exhibition is the natural beauty of the 175-acre site. Exhibitions usually have to be built on level grounds. Glasgow is fortunate in being able to provide a park with a heavily wooded hill in the center and level ground around it on three sides, part of which was formerly a golf course. Every use has been made of the natural features.

Trees have been utilized even to the point of building one of the restaurants around them so that leafy branches spread over the indoor tables. On the top of the hill a 300-foot high tower has been erected as the focal point of the whole grounds. From this height of 470 feet above sea level a magnificent view can be had for as much as 80 miles, varying from Ben Lomond to the network of cranes in the Clydebank shipyards, where the Queen Elizabeth, sister ship of the Queen Mary, is being got ready for her launching by Queen Elizabeth in September.

It will cost 3d. to go up in the elevators of the tower. But you can enjoy the view for nothing if you are energetic enough to climb the staircase.

Main and subsidiary avenues wind over the whole park and two most impressive giant staircases descend from the hilltop with cascades of water flowing beside them. The color scheme of most of the 200 pavilions and kiosks is a departure from the usual concrete tone. Pastel shades of blue, red, yellow, and French gray, give a most pleasing effect.

Although the Scottish people are proud to have taken the initiative in holding the exhibition, they are anxious to correct any misapprehension that it is a Scottish affair with the rest of the British Empire merely putting in an appearance.

The official title is "Empire Exhibition: Scotland; 1938."

Highland Village

Before viewing the numerous pavilions, filled with a wealth of instructive and entertaining material, the visitor may like to inspect what is one of the most attractive features of the whole exhibition—the Highland village or clachan.

Scotland hopes that most of the visitors to Bellahouston from England and overseas will be taking trips sometime in the summer into the lovely Scottish countryside and, when they have the time, to such out-of-the-way parts as Argyll and the island of Skye and the Outer Isles. But for those who cannot make such journeys, this model clachan provides the true atmosphere of those lonely windswept places.

The clachan is a village of cottages all modeled from existing dwellings. It stands on a brae overlooking a little country road. A burn runs through the village, flowing into a miniature sea loch, on the western bank of which rises the chief's castle, a replica of Castile a' Glihne, the Castle of the Glen, in Skye.

By the roadside, near the bridge which crosses the burn, is the village Post Office. Few people would recognize it as a Post Office at first sight, for it is no more than a "but and ben" (two-room cottage) with a shop attached.

There is an example of the most northerly method of heather-thatching. The roof is all weighted down with ropes and stones. Crofters and fishermen inhabit this sort of dwelling. They are people who have often never seen a train, but an airplane is quite a common sight for them, now that air services are run to the islands from the mainland.

The fire in the Skye cottage is piled in the middle of the floor of the living room. The smoke goes out through a hole in the roof. There is only one window and a skylight. The animals live in a room in the house. There are, perhaps, a couple of cows, and hens laying eggs all over the place.

Scottish Food

Nearby is the inn adapted from the Slighachan Inn, Syke. It is to be used as a tea-room serving Highland produce such as crowdy (milk cheese), caraghine (like curds and whey and made from seaweed), herring and kipper dishes, lobsters, crabs, and honey from the Hebrides. Typical welcomes in Gaelic are written over the fireplaces.

There are also Mull and Argyllshire types cottages. Standing apart is a modernized version of the traditional style of cottage, conforming to modern Ministry of Health requirements, and yet in harmony with a Hebridean setting.

The castle is equipped internally to hold ceilidhs and other gatherings. Facing it across the loch is the cill, or church, modeled on that at Kilmory, Knapdale. Gaelic-speaking people following their traditional pursuits (with time, as Dr. Colin Sinclair, designer of the village, says, for contemplation) will occupy the clachan. Spinners, weavers, carders, smiths, a joiner—who is also the piper—and may even be a bard—and a place where the Highland tweeds and native crafts are sold, are among the attractions.

Engineering Feats

But turning from the picturesque to the practical on a grand scale, there is the Palace of Engineering. It is a particularly fine building, covering as big an area as Buckingham Palace—about five acres. It is 80 feet high, which is unusually lofty for an exhibition pavilion.

Plans for the Palace of Industry had to be enlarged several times to cope with the demands of stallholders for space. Here are housed exhibits of the lighter industries—all the things with which modern man has equipped himself for his sustenance and comfort, home, work, food, clothing, and pastimes.

The United Kingdom Pavilion is the man-in-the-street's pavilion, for here various Government departments have co-operated to show what the central Administration is doing to make his days longer and happier and his labor more congenial and efficient. The Departments co-operating are the Department of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Ancient History

In the Scottish Pavilion, the importance of Scottish history and culture in the development of the Empire is illustrated by a number of sections. The first deals with prehistoric objects, which include implements and household goods. A picturesque section is that devoted to heraldry and heraldic objects with flags. Included here are armorial bearings gathered from clans and families, industrial concerns, and burghs, each one of importance in Scottish life and culture.

There are relics of the Roman occupation, the Stuart and Jacobite periods, the Covenanting days, period architecture of the Country, Scottish explorers, literary and natural scientific figures, ancient sports and pastimes, and past social and domestic arts, such as musical instruments, cottage crafts, pewter ware, wrought ironwork, silverware and jewelery, pottery and glass, sculpture, painted ceilings, and tapestries.

Five rooms show the fashions in furnishing and decoration of chosen periods. They represent the living room of a 17th century castle, an interior from the town house of a wealthy merchant (1660), a country gentleman's bedroom (1745), a drawing room of a small Edinburgh house of the early 19th century, and the interior of a Highland cottage (about 1790).

Another section of the Scottish Pavilion is mainly concerned with town planning, public health, and municipal services.

The Concert Hall has been built to accommodate 2,000. Leading orchestras, conductors, and soloists have been engaged for the Exhibition season, concerts and recitals being given daily.

Permanent Palace

The Palace of Arts, built at a cost of £40,000, is one of the few permanent structures in the Exhibition. It will be retained by the Corporation of Glasgow to house part of the City's art collection. The galleries are built around a central courtyard, which is open to the sky.

Then there is the amusement park, whose giant racer may even be the focal point of the whole Exhibition for some visitors.

A lake of 20,000 square feet runs the whole length of the Dominions and Colonial Avenues. Fountains are arranged at 30 feet intervals along the edges of the lake. The water is aerated to a milky hue which is particularly adapted for floodlighting.

After all of which it will be nice to have a bit of a sit down. In this respect the Exhibition is wisely planned, being an ideal place for the sitter-about. A number of pavilions and stands have rest room accommodation for the public. A notable example is The Christian Science Pavilion.

The Exhibition will be open daily except Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Sun and Mists Give Magic Touch To Island of Skye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTREE, Scotland—The island of Skye is loved enough by the elements to be their home, for sun streams here in as generous largess as the rain in its sweeping bounty. Mists circle the island—gray mists spun from Atlantic spray, white mists sprung from vapor rising in a bracken-lined glen before the sun.

Skye is a rocky coast, a rolling inland of brown moors. Trees are not often seen on the island and, when gathered into a grove, are a thrilling sight to the visitor from the more fertile mainland or leafy England. But trees are different here — lichen-encrusted beech or moss-grown larch, their leaves are swayed one way by the strong force of the Atlantic gales.

The vogue for afforestation has not reached here yet, though at one time the conical hills and empty moors must have been crowned with trees as the rich peat bogs, still the island's fuel supply, testify.

Skye is too much a child of Atlantic mists and northern winds not to have many of gray days, but the sun shines with an especial magic that leaves visitors with a memory of a land of light.

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Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 1,100,254
1938 volume to date 68,657,544
1937 volume to date 172,547,936

Market Shifts Fractionally In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Stocks bowed before light selling in today's market and early recoveries running to a point or so were subsequently converted into losses of as much.

While extreme set-backs were shaded by mild buying support near the final hour, volume was unusually small. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Speculative forces were divided on the inflationary outlook as opposition to heavy "pump-priming" was reported growing in Congress and many traders, consequently, decided to join the do-nothing ranks pending more light on the anti-recession program of the Administration.

Among shares exhibiting slipping propensities were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, Oliver Farm, American Can, Westinghouse, International Hervester, American Telephone, Phillips Petroleum, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, Air Reduction, Union Carbide, and Commercial Investment Trust.

Announcement the President's relief message would go to Congress Thursday, to be followed the same evening with a "fireside chat" by the Chief Executive to the country elaborating his official communication, attracted much interest in boardrooms.

Steels had to contend with a cut in heavy melting scrap at Pittsburgh. In addition President Grace of Bethlehem Steel, at the Wilmington annual stockholders meeting, said the company's record orders of $123,690,000 at the beginning of 1937 were down to $93,470,000 at the start of the current year. He also revealed taxes amounting to $6,123,000 in 1934 jumped to $19,687,000 last year.

Secondard rails led a general decline in the bond market today. The foreign dollar list slipped off toward the close although British Dominion issues recovered substantially. U. S. Treasuries firmed up.

Down two more points or more were New York Central 4½s; Northern Pacific 4s; Lehigh Valley 4s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Losses of a point or more were shown by American & Foreign Power 5s; B. & O. refunding 5s and convertible 4½s; and Great Northern 4½s of '77 "E."

Southern Railway 4s dropped about 5 points.

Fractionally higher were Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and 3¾s; Goodyear 5s; and Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F."

Cuba Railroad 5s and Market Street Railway 7s were both up more than a point.

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The curb market slid off a bit today.

Toward the last hour losses of a half-point or more were shown by American Cyanamid "B"; Creole Petroleum; Gulf Oil; Lake Shore Mines; Pittsburgh Plate Glass; and Consolidated Mining & Smelting.

Drops of a point or more were taken by Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; Royal Typewriter; Todd Shipyards; United Shoe Machinery; Buckeye Pipe Line; Fire Assurance of Philadelphia; and Insurance Co., of North America.

Pennsylvania Water & Power gained about three points and Hubbell "H" about one. Fractional rises were made by Aluminum Co., of America; and Standard Power & Light.

Wheat Prices Rally After Drop of 2⅛c

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—Wheat fell 2⅛ cents a bushel maximum in Chicago today, but in later dealings displayed considerable power to rally.

Reports from Great Britain had launched plans to increase her food supply helped the wheat market to recover from downturns associated with bumper crop prospects in the United States and with a pronounced letup in European demand. Some late unfavorable crop reports from the domestic southwest were also an uplifting factor.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½-⅞ under yesterday's finish, May 83⅛-¼, July 80-80⅛, corn ⅛-⅝ down, May 60⅛-¼, July 61⅝-¾, and oats ½-⅝ off.

Living Costs Hold Steady in March

NEW YORK (AP)—Living costs of wage earners during March averaged the same as during February, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

Food prices increased 0.2 per cent, contrary to the usual seasonal decline. Rents declined a further 0.3 per cent. Clothing prices declined 0.7 per cent. Coal prices declined 0.2 per cent. Sundries rose 0.3 per cent. The purchasing value of the dollar was $1.153 in March, unchanged from February, compared with $1.138 in March, 1937, and $1 in 1923.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed generally steady with gilt-edged securities firm. Demand for industrial securities was fair with rayons, steels and shipping issues most active. Trans-Atlantic shares rallied from their early lows substantially at the opening, following the overnight setback in Wall Street, and final quotations were off fractions to a point or more. Domestic rails, oils, mining issues and rubbers were somewhat heavy.

Paris: Price changes for international securities were mixed in an otherwise steady stock market today. Rentes finished with losses ranging from 15 to 50 centimes and Bank of France issue declined 45 francs. Suez Canal was slightly down and Royal Dutch lost 60 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 1 point down and business was mostly professional in the absence of speculative incentives. Prices slipped off a few points under May liquidation.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	38	38	38	Apr 6
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	35	33½	35	Apr 11
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	7	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	18	18	18	
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	21	45	44	45	+ ½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	⅞	⅞	Apr 11
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	6	8½	8¼	8⅜	Apr 11
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	8	9¾	8⅜	8⅜	Apr 11
17½	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	8½	8½	8½	Apr 11
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	11½	10½	10½	Apr 11
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	7	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	3	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	142¼	140	142	+ ½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	2	9	9	9	+1
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	16	6½	6⅛	6⅜	
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	43	43	43	
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	37	41⅝	39⅝	41⅝	+1¼
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅝
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	61½	61½	61½	—1½
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	2	56½	56	56½	Apr 9
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	2	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	3	31	30½	31	—1¼
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	84	83½	83½	— ¾
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	Apr 11
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	8	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¼
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	1	37	37	37	—1¼
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (¼e)	9	12	11½	11¾	— ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105⅛	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	98	98	98	Apr 11
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	1	6	6	6	— ⅜
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	10½	10½	10½	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	2	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	3½	3⅜	3½	
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P 86 pf	2	13½	13½	13½	—1½
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P 87 pf	2	16	16	16	—1½
11½	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 11
12	9½	Am-Hawaii 86 (1)	1	10	10	10	— ½
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	16½	16¼	16¼	Apr 11
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 11
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	3	6⅛	6	6	
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	18	18	16¾	17	+ ¼
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	2	52	52	52	Apr 11
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	5	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅝
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	7	28½	28	28½	+1½
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Apr 11
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	15	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	5	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	5	21	20½	21	
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	41	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	12	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
91	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	3	66¾	66½	66¾	+ ¾
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
14¼	7½	Am Seating	7	10¼	10	10	Apr 11
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	35	37	35½	37	+1¼
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	3	111	110	110	
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	37	22¼	20⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7	7	7	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	25½	25½	25½	Apr 11
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Apr 11
18½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	15	15	15	Apr 8
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	128	126¼	127½	— ½
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68	68	68	— ¾
72¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	69½	68½	69½	—1
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131½	131½	131½	Apr 7
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	19	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
86	70	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	4	4⅝	4½	4½	Apr 11
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	3	30	29	30	+1
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	10	6	5⅞	6	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 9
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	151	27½	26⅜	27½	+1
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	Apr 11
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	Apr 11
19	10	Andes Copper	1	12	12	12	Apr 4
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 11
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	Apr 5
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	86¾	86¾	86¾	Apr 11
8⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	49	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	39½	38½	39½	+ ¾
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork(¼e)	14	28½	27½	28	+ ¼
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 7
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	916	28⅝	27	28¼	— ¼
72	42⅞	Atch T & S F pf (5)	4	53½	52	53½	—1½
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅝
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Apr11
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8	8	8	— ⅞
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	11	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ½
107	103	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	—1⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	9	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	39	39	39	
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	38	38	38	Apr 9
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Apr11
6½	3	Auburn Auto	5	4	4	4	
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 11
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		B					
10¾	6	Bald Loco ct	21	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ¼
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	12	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Apr 11
19	12⅛	Barber Co	7	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	+ ¼
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	— ½
16⅝	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	13	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	97	97	97	Apr11
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	3	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	10	11	10¾	10¾	— ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	5	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	—1⅞
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	124	48⅜	45⅝	48⅛	+1½
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Apr 9
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	87	87	87	+ ½
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	4	20½	18¾	20½	Apr 9
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	7	14½	13½	13½	Apr11
15⅛	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	7	12⅜	12	12¼	
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	53	25⅞	24½	25⅞	+ ¾
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
13⅞	9⅜	Bond Strs (.30e)	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Borden Co (1.60)	17	16¾	16¼	16½	
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	6	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	2	16	16	16	
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	10	7[illegible]	7⅜	7¾	+ ¼
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	18	18½	17⅛	18½	+ ½
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	25	25	25	
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	31½	31⅜	31½	— ⅜
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr 5
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	5½	5½	5½	
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	7	13	12½	12½	— ½
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	Apr11
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	2	7½	7½	7½	
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	13	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	5	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ¼
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	9	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ¼
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	2	16	15¾	16	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr11
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 7
8⅜	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	7	8	8	8	— ⅜
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (½e)	2	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ½
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1½a)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	6	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	10	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	9	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅝
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	3	6	6	6	Apr11
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	3	14½	14½	14½	Apr 9
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	75½	74	75½	+1
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(½e)	15	39¼	38½	39¼	— ¼
103	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	14	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	95	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	3	20	18½	18½	Apr 11
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2	Cent Foundry	4	3	2⅞	3	
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	— ½
5½	3¼	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr11
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco(2e)	7	35	33½	35	+ ¾
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F(¼e)	6	21	20	20	—2
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 8
38½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	17	28⅞	27¾	28⅞	+ ⅞
83	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (3)	2	35	34	35	+ ½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	Apr11
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr11
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	22	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr11
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	3½	3½	3½	Apr11
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	11	11	11	
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Apr11
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅝
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 5% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (4a)	2	8	8	8	Apr 6
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	2	12½	12½	12½	Apr 4
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	2	4¼	4	4	— ¼
63½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp	125	45	42⅝	44⅞	+1⅛
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Apr11
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	15¼	15	15	Apr 11
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	1	20	20	20	Apr11
41	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	15	37	35¾	37	+ ½
15½	10½	Cluett Peabody (.40e)	1	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	2	119	119	119	—2
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	6	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ½
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅞	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	1	19	19	19	
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	1	16	16	16	
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr11
9⅝	5⅛	Colum G & E	92	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
79	67	Col G & E pf A (6)	5	65	63	63	—5
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	7	10¾	10¼	10½	—1
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Apr 2
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	64½	63	63	Apr11
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	17	36	35	35¼	— ¾
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	95½	95½	95½	Apr 8
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2	1	Comwlth & South	15	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	4	31¾	31	31	—1
27⅞	22½	Comwlth Edis (1¼)	13	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	+1⅝
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	12	20½	19¾	20½	— ⅜
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	18	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	+ ¾
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
28⅞	17	Cons Edison (½e)	32	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅛
96½	89⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	90	90	90	+ ½
1⅞	⅞	Consol Film Ind	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 9
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (¼k)	2	6	6	6	
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	54	9½	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr11
½	¼	Consol Textile	2	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10	10	10	Mar31
86½	83⅜	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅝	9⅞	ContainerCorp(1.20)	12	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ⅝
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	7	12	11½	11¾	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	77½	77	77½	+1½
45¾	36½	Cont Can (½e)	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	Apr 9
9⅝	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	6	7½	7	7	Apr11
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	25⅞	25½	25½	—1½
1¾	1	Cont Motors	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	4	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅝
16½	10	Cont Steel	2	11	10¾	10¾	Apr 5
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	4	59⅞	59¾	59¾	
166¼	163	Corn Products pf(7)	2	162½	162	162	+ ¾
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
29¼	19	Crane Co	6	27¼	26½	27¼	
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	91	91	91	+4
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	3	23⅛	22¾	22¾	Apr11
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr11
39⅞	22¼	Crown Crk & S(½e)	6	27¼	26¾	27¼	— ¼
37

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
		107.21	107.20	107.21
11	3¼s '45-'43	107.11	107.11	107.11
1	3¼s '46-'44	112	112	112
5	4s '54-'44	104	103.28	103.30
7	2¾s '47-'45	103.11	103.11	103.11
25	2½s '45	106	105.30	106
3	3¼s '49-'46	116.10	116.10	116.10
3	4¼s '52-'47	102	101.28	102
17	2¾s '51-'48	99.26	99.26	99.26
37	2½s '53-'49	101.1	101	101.1
6	2¾s '54-'51	104	103.30	103.31
17	3s '55-'51	101.31	101.29	101.29
12	2⅞s '60-'55	103.7	103.7	103.7
6	3s '59-'44			

Federal Farm Mortgage

6	3s '49-'44	103.7	103.7	103.7

Home Owners' Loan

6	2¾s '49-'39	101.10	101.9	101.10
6	2¼s '44-'42	101.8	101.8	101.8
4	3s '52-'44	103.10	103.9	103.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
5	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Alleghany 5s '49	52	52	52
6	Allegh Val 4s '42	102½	102¼	102¼
8	Allis Chalm 4s '52	102	101¾	101¾
2	Am & ForPs 2030	45	45	45
2	Am Int 5½s '49	92½	92	92
5	Am T & T 5½s '43	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
2	Am T & T 3¼s '66	100⅛	100	100
4	Am T & T 3¼s '61	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
67	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
2	Arm Del 4s 57	91½	91½	91½
3	Arm Del 4s 55	91	90⅞	91
36	AT&SF 4s 95	101¾	101¼	101½
2	AT&SF 4s 95 st	87	87	87
16	AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	104½	104½	104½
7	AC Line 1st 4s 52	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	AC Line 4½s 64	58	58	58
5	Atl & Dan 1st4s 48	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
5	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	15	151	15
1	Atl Gu & Wi 5s 59	52	52	52
13	B&O rfg 6s 95	23¼	23	23
1	B&O 1st 5s 48	45½	45½	45½
1	B&O rfg 5s '95	29½	19½	19½
20	B&O 5s 96P	20¼	19	19
1	B&O 5s 2000D	19¾	19¾	19¾
31	B&O cv 4½s 60	17⅛	15½	15⅝
13	B&O 4s 48	43¼	42¼	43
8	B&O4sPLE&WV 41	37½	37	37
11	B&O 5s SW 50	33	31½	31½
1	B&O 4s TC 59	34	34	34
3	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116½	116	116½
10	Beth Stl 4¼s 60	101	100⅝	100⅝
6	Beth Stl 3¾s 66	92⅞	92½	92⅞
24	Beth Stl 3½s 52	85	84¾	85
6	Boston&Me 5s 67	34	33¼	33¼
12	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	30⅞	30	30
4	Boston&Me 5s 55	33½	33⅜	33⅜
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	44⅛	44	44
6	Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50	68	67¾	68
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	99	99	99
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 57B	79⅜	79	79
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s 50	105½	105½	105½
2	Buf R&P 4½s 57	21	21	21
1	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	35¼	35¼	35¼
1	Can Sou 5s '62	87	87	87
1	Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
11	Can Pac 5s '54	96¾	96⅜	96⅜
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	94⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	90¼	90¼	90¼
3	Can Pac 4s perp	79¾	79¾	79¾
12	Caro C & O 5s '38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9½	9½	9½
10	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	101½	101⅜	101½
10	Cen Pac 5s '60	45¾	45½	45⅝
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¾	72⅝	72⅝
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87	26¼	26¼	26¼
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	58	58	58
10	C & O 3½s '96 D	91¾	91	91
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	95	95	95
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
15	CB&Q 4s 'III 49	96⅛	96	96
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	11½	11½	11½
5	Chic Gt West 4s '59	18	17¼	17¼
35	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¼	9	9
1	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	3	3
5	CM&St P gen 4s '89	23½	23	23
41	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5⅛	4¾	5
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	8½	8½	8½
5	Chi Ry 5s '27	43	43	43
14	CRI&P 4½s '52A	7	7	7
6	CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	6	6	6
27	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4½	4	4¼
1	CRI&P 4s '88	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	102½	102½	102½
1	Childs Co 5s '43	54½	54½	54½
10	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	103	103	103
3	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104	104	104
4	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	80½	80⅛	80½
2	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	71	71	71
1	Col Fuel 5s '70	50	50	50
2	Col & So 4½s '80	35½	35	35
2	Colmbia G 5s 1961	89	89	89
11	Col Ry PwL 4s '65	105½	105⅜	105½
4	Comwlth Ed 5s '53	112⅛	112	112
1	Comwlth Ed 5s '54	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
9	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¾	106¼	106¼
29	Con Edis 3¼s '46	101⅛	101	101⅛
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	99	99	99

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Con Oil 3½s '51	95	95	95
1	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Container Cor 6s '46	102	102	102
2	Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34½	34	34
2	Cuba R R 6s '46	36⅛	36	36
2	Cuba R R 5s'52	39¾	39⅝	39¾
5	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	106	106	106
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	36⅝	34½	34½
10	Del P&L 4½s '71	108⅜	108¼	108
3	Den G&E 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
2	D & R G 4s '36	12	11½	11½
3	D & R G West 5s '55	5¾	5¾	5¾
13	D & R G W5s '55 Asd	5½	5¼	5½
15	D & R GWest 5s '78	7¼	7	7
6	Det Ed 4s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
12	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107	107	107
5	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	12	12	12
10	Erie rfg 5s '75	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
1	Erie gen Lien 4s '96	18½	18½	18½
3	Erie Gene 6s '57	47	46¼	46¼
3	Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	98½	98½	98½
7	Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	102¼	102	102
3	GenMotAc'pt3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
25	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103⅞	103½	103½
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	87½	87½	87½
3	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	79¾	79¾	79¾
25	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	75½	75	75
2	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	72⅞	72¼	72⅜
4	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅜	99⅛	99⅛
12	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	82¾	81½	81½
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	76½	76	76
4	Hocking V 4½s '99	81	81	81
1	Hudson Riv 5s '57	109½	109½	109½
1	Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	99¾	99¾	99¾
26	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	14	14	14
16	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	31⅜	30½	30½
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	38⅜	38	38⅜
27	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	14	14	14
3	Int Agri 5s '42 st	49¼	48⅞	48⅞
6	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
13	Int Hydro El 6s '44	4	4	4
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	59¼	57¼	58½
3	Int Paper 6s '55	42½	41¼	41¼
26	Int Tel&Tel 4½s '39	67	67	67
24	Int T&T 4½s '52	81¼	80¾	80¾
36	Int T&T5s '55	49	48	48
5	James F&Clea 4s '59	51½	50	50
14	K C South 5s '50	50	50	50
1	K C South 3s '50	56⅝	56	56
3	K C Term 4s '60	65	65	65
6	Lac Gas 5½s '53	104½	104½	104½
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	52½	52½	52½
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	52½	52½	52½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	22	22	22
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	22	22	22
7	Leh Val 4½s 2003	20½	20½	20½
10	Len Val 4s 2003	18⅛	18	18⅛
6	Liggett & M 7s '44	178⅛	177⅞	177⅞
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
3	Liquid Carb 4s '47	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
5	Lou & N 4½s 2003	103	103	103
14	Louis & N un 4s '40	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
6	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	100⅝	100¼	100½
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	74	73¾	74
1	Manhat Sug 4s '57	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	24	24	24
33	Market St Ry 7s '40	193¼	193¼	193¼
5	McCrory Str 5s '51	94	94	94
2	Met Ed 4½s '68	99	99	99
5	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	103½	103½	103½
8	MilElR&L 5s '61B	14½	14½	14½
1	M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	100	99¾	99¾
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5	5	5
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2	Mo Pac 5½s '49	35½	35½	35½
22	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	4¼	4	4
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18½	18⅜	18½
8	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
18	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18½	18½	18½
6	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18½	18½	18½
16	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5⅝	5¾
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	10½	10½	10½
1	MonWPaPbSv4½s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	85¾	85½	85½
12	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	96⅞	96½	96½
22	Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	105¼	105¼
5	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6	N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	92	91⅞	91⅞
10	N Orl Term 4s '53	50¾	49½	49½
3	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	28⅛	28	28
7	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50⅞	50½	50½
2	NYC 4½s 2013 A	46¾	45½	45½
3	NYC 3¾s '46	65¾	65¾	65¾
3	NYC 3¼s '52	57½	57¼	57¼
14	NYC & HR 4½s 2013	46½	45	45
1	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	48	48	48
4	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	42¼	42¼	42¼
7	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	38¼	37½	37½
7	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	60½	59	59
2	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	113½	113½	113½
3	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	23	23	23
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	6½	6½	6½
2	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2	NY S&W rfg 5s 37ff	9	9	9
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	NY W&Bost 4½s'46ff	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6	NL&O Pow 5s' 55A	108	108	108
1	Niagara Sh 5½s 50	83¼	83¼	83¼
6	Norf Sou 5s 61A	10½	10½	10½
4	Nor Am Co 5s '61	98½	98¼	98¼
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Nor Am Ed 5s57A	101	101	101
10	Nor Pac 6s 2047	64½	63⅝	63⅝

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
19	Nor Pac 4s '97	80½	78⅝	78⅝
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	53	52½	52½
3	Ohio Ed 4s '65	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	94	94	94
2	OklahomaG&E3¾s8	100	100	100
5	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	111¼	111¼	111¼
9	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	110½	110½	110½
2	OreSh Lin gtd 5s46	111¼	111¼	111¼
8	Or-WashRR&N 4s61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7	Otis Steel 4½s '62	62	61½	61½
5	Pac G&E23¾s 61	103½	103½	103½
3	Pac Gas & Ed 4s '64	106¾	106⅝	106¾
2	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	35	35	35
1	Pen Co 3½s '41B	96	95⅝	96
11	Pen RR gen 5s '68	101¾	101¾	101¾
12	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	101⅛	101½	101½
12	Pen RR 4½s'deb'70	92⅜	92¼	92¼
1	Pen RR gen 4½s'81	76⅜	76¼	76¼
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	89	89	89
14	Pen RR 3¼s '52	83¾	83¾	83¾
5	Peoria & Pek U5½s'74	73½	73	73
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	101	101	101
1	Pere Marq 4½s'80	62	62	62
32	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	55	55	55
10	Phila Co 5s'67	103⅛	103	103
3	Phil Read C&I 6s'49	82¼	81½	82
3	Philippine Ry 4s '37	4¼	4	4
1	Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	17½	17½	17½
51	Port Gen E 4½s'60	39	39	39
65	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	51	50½	50⅞
12	Potomac El P 3¼s '66	11¼	11	11
10	Readg 4½s'97 A	105½	104¾	104¾
10	Rem Rand 4¼s'56	72¼	72	72
6	Republic Steel5½s'54	90¼	90	90
7	Republic Steel 4½s'56	100½	100	100½
1	Republic Steel 4½s'56	77	76½	77
1	Richfield Oil 4s'52	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Rutland Can 4s'49 st	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Safeway Strs 4s '47	101	101	101
1	StJos L&Ss&R&G '33	48½	48½	48½
1	St L S F 4½s '50	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	81¼	81¼	81¼
2	St L S F 4s '50 A	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	St L SW 1st 4s '89	50	50	50
2	StPMAM Pac 4s '40	98	98	98
10	StPaul UnDep 5s '72	109½	109½	109½
2	SA&A Pass 4s '43	52¼	52¼	52¼
3	SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8	San Diego G&E 4s'65	109	109	109
7	Seab A L cn 6s '45	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Seab A L 6s '45 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5	5	5
11	Sea-AlFlaAs '35 A ct	3⅞	3½	3⅞
3	Shell Un 3½s '51	98	97⅞	97⅞
3	Socony Vac Oil3½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
13	So Cal Gas 4s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	95½	94½	95½
17	Sou Pac 4½s '68	40⅞	40½	40½
28	Sou Pac 4½s '81	39¾	38¼	38½
39	So Pac 4½s '69	39¾	38½	38½
10	So Pac ctf 4s '49	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
16	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51⅛	50¼	50¼
4	So Ry 4s '56	40	39¾	40
17	South Ry gen 6s '56	37⅞	37½	37½
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	57	57	57
2	South Ry gen 4s '56	34¼	33	33
2	Sou Ry 4s Mt&O '38	61½	61½	61½
8	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	107⅜	107½	107½
3	Studebaker 6s cv '45	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	57	57	57
11	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	105½	105½	105½
16	TRR A St L 4s '53	87	86	86
18	Tex Corp 3½s '51	100½	100⅜	100½
3	Third Ave aj 5s '60	104¼	104	104¼
3	Third Ave 4s '60	5	5	5
6	Tide Wat A Oil 3½s '52	26	26	26
3	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	100⅛	100	100⅛
2	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	105½	105⅜	105⅜
6	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108½	108	108½
4	Un Pac 3½s '71	99½	99	99½
2	Un Pac 3½s '70	85½	85½	85½
2	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	86	86	86
5	Un Rys StL 4s '34	105	105	105
33	U S Rub 5s '47	20	20	20
		105 29-32	105 29-32	105 29-32
11	Utah P&L 5s '44	81	80¾	81
3	Util P&L 5½s '57	49	49	49
1	Util P&L 5s '59	49	49	49
1	Vanadium 5s '41	79	79	79
5	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3	Walwrth 4s '55	61⅛	61	61
3	Warner Bros 6s '39	67¼	67¼	67¼
6	Westch Lt 3½s '67	99¼	99	99¼
6	West Pen P 3¾s '66	107	106⅞	107
1	West Md 5½s '77A	76	76	76
1	West Md 4s '52	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
14	West Pac 5s '46 asd	16⅜	16½	16½
2	Western Un 5s '51	61⅜	61½	61⅜
12	Western Un 5s '60	58⅝	58¼	58½
10	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	87¼	86½	87
2	Wilson & Co 4s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Youngst S&T 4s '61	97	97	97

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Akershus 5s '63	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Antwerp 5s '58	95½	95½	95½
3	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79½	79¼	79¼
3	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79½	79½	79½
9	Argentine 4½s '71	89½	89½	89½
9	Australia 5s '55	104⅝	104½	104½
1	Australia 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Australia 4½s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Bavaria 6½s '45	21½	21½	21½
1	Belgium 6½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
7	Belgium 6s '55	104½	104½	104½
1	BgnCty5s60 100 25-32	100 25-32	100 25-32	100 25-32
2	BerlinCity6½s'50	21¾	21	21¾
1	Berlin City 6s '58	21½	21½	21½
2	Berl City El 6½s '51	29	29	29
5	Berl City El 6s '55	27½	27	27½
5	Brazil 8s '41	14¾	14¾	14¾
12	Brazil 6½s '26-57	13½	13	13
8	Brazil 6½s '27-57	13½	13⅛	13⅛
4	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12¾	12¾	12¾
19	Brisbane 5s '57	99½	99	99
55	Brisbane 5s '58	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
5	Brisbane 6s '50	101	100⅞	101
3	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	52½	52½	52½
1	Bulgaria 7s '67	32	32	32
1	Canada 3s '67	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	14	14	14
19	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	14	14	14
1	Chile 7s '42	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Chile 6s '60	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2	Chile 6s '61 Jan	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
6	Chile 6s '61 Feb	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Chile 6s '62	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	Chilean Mun 7s '60	13	13	13
5	Cologne 6½s '50	21	21	21
6	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	12½	12¼	12½
7	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	12½	12¼	12½
2	Copenhag 5s '52	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Copenghn 4½s '53	94¼	94¼	94¼
4	Cuba 5½s '45	68¼	65½	68¼
14	Czecho 8s '51	78	78	78
8	Denmark 6s '42	102½	102⅜	102⅜
3	Denmark 5½s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
23	Denmark 4½s '62	98⅜	98	98
1	Dom 5½s '42	60	60	60
3	Dresd 7s '45	22	22	22
10	Fiat 7s '46	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	Fram I Devl1½s '42	105 1-32	105 1-32	105 1-32
1	French 7½s '41	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
17	GerCAg Bk 6s '38 Apr	30	29¾	30
1	GerCAgrBk6s'60 Jul	29½	29½	29½
14	GerCAgLoan6½s '58	28	27	28
8	GerGov 5½s '65	26⅝	26½	26⅝
6	Good Hope 7s 45	34	34	34
2	Ital Pub Util 7s 52	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
17	Italy 7s 1951	79	78½	78¾
18	Japan 6½s 54	74	72	72
11	Japan 5½s 65	58½	58	58
2	Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	37	37	37
1	Leipzig 7s 47	22¼	22¼	22¼
14	Milan City 6½s 52	60¼	60	60
3	N So Wales 5s 58	102	102	102
3	Norway 4½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Orient Dev 6s 53	57½	57	57
3	Orient Dev 5½s 58	52	52	52
1	Peru 7s 59	9¼	9¼	9¼
16	Peru 1st 6s 60	8½	8⅜	8⅜
5	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅜	8	8⅜
2	Poland 7s '47	65	65	65
1	Poland 6s '49	47	47	47
6	Prussia 6s '52	22	22	22
3	Prussia 6½s '51	22	22	22
4	Queensld 7s '41	104½	104½	104½
1	Rheinelbe 7s '46	34½	34½	34½
1	Rhein-Ruhr W 6s '52	22	22	22
2	Rhine Westph 6s '52	31¼	31¼	31¼
2	Rhine West 6s '53	31½	31½	31½
5	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7	6⅞	6⅞
7	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3	Rome 6½s '52	63	63	63
5	Sao Paul Ctv6½s'57	7⅛	7	7
9	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	8¾	8½	8⅝
1	Silesia Ld Assn 6s'47	29	29	29
13	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	51¼	51	51
5	Tokyo City 5½s'61	56½	56½	56½
47	Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	57¾	56½	56½
1	Ujigawa El P 7s'45	70	70	70
35	UnStlWk6½s'51A	36½	36	36
15	Uruguay 3¾s4s4¼s'79	41½	41	41½
2	Warsaw City 7s'58	45	45	45
4	Westph UnElP 6s'53	23	23	23
2	Wurttemb El 7s'56	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
10	Yokohama 6s'61	58½	57	57

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,046,000; previous day, 6,654,200; week ago, 7,074,975; year ago, 12,138,000; two years ago, 11,208,000; Jan. 1 to date, 519,210,555; year ago, 1,181,773,000; two years ago, 1,238,491,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

South Starts Fight For Rail Rates Cut Before ICC Hearing

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Attacking southern rail rates as "a barrier to the free flow of commerce," Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama opened the South's fight for lower freight tariffs.

Mr. Graves was the first witness at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing of a compl

Pump-Priming Seen Meaning Continuance of Reform Policy

Swope Proposes Social Security Act Be Amended

NEW YORK (AP)—Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, urged that the Administration, in its efforts to stabilize employment, amend the Social Security Act so as to reward employers who reduce unemployment and to require workers to contribute to the unemployment fund.

In a national radio address (Mutual), prepared for delivery, Mr. Swope heartily endorsed the old-age provisions of the act, but said the unemployment sections enacted by the various states failed to encourage a guarantee of employment of a minimum annual wage.

"The worst and best employers, the most difficult and easiest industries to stabilize, are treated exactly the same," he said.

"The maximum tax is collected from all alike and put in a common fund; if one company or one industry has no unemployment whatsoever, it pays the same tax as another company or industry where unemployment is excessive."

He said the General Electric Company, with a payroll of over $15,000,000 a year, had given guarantees of employment or a minimum annual wage from 1931 to 1937, but had discontinued doing so because the Social Security Act offered no encouragement.

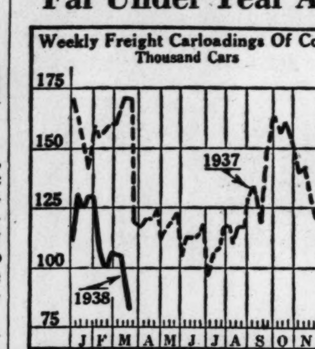
He noted Wisconsin as one of the few states having satisfactory laws in this respect.

"I approach this not primarily to reduce the amount the employer shall pay," Mr. Swope continued. "I would see no objection . . . to the employer's contribution remaining as it is, but the employee should also contribute, which would increase the amount available for benefits.

"The important thing, it seems to me, is to have the employee vitally interested in this. . . . Then he will give thought to it, make suggestions and look much more critically, intelligently and constructively upon the administration of the plan. . . .

"I have never heard one word of criticism or complaint from the employees who have borne a portion of the cost of unemployment compensation."

Coal Carloadings Far Under Year Ago



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Coal traffic on the railroads, which has recently been running from 81,000 to 105,000 cars weekly against 155,000 to 170,000 a year earlier, should soon make a much less unfavorable year-to-year comparison, if for no other reason than the abrupt drop beginning with April of last year. The heavy movement of coal in anticipation of a strike on April 1, 1937, and the sharp drop thereafter are shown in the accompanying chart.

Liberals Propose Martin to Head Exchange Board

NEW YORK (AP)—The "liberal" element in the New York Stock Exchange has scored a clean cut victory against the "reactionary" group in the personnel of the official nominating slate posted for the election May 9.

That election will name a chairman and 27 governors under an amended constitution the adoption of which indicated according to the official nominating committee, that "the Exchange is united in its recognition of its public responsibilities."

Nomination on the official slate is usually tantamount to election, although members have the right to initiate competitive nominations by petition.

No "Old Guard" Nominees

Not a single name of the 29 on the slate has been commonly identified with the "old guard" group, which long dominated the management of the exchange.

Leader of the slate is William McChesney Martin, Jr., 31-year-old member of the St. Louis firm of A. G. Edwards & Sons, youngest designee for a comparable post in the 146 years of the exchange's history.

The post of chairman—carrying no salary—is a new one. A new salaried president will be chosen by the new board of governors.

Charles R. Gay, present non-salaried president, has been mentioned for the post, but has indicated he did not wish it. His name was conspicuously absent from the published slate of governors.

Although Mr. Martin, Yale graduate, son of a governor of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, has identified himself as trustee and lecturer with such a socially conscious institution as the New School for Social Research, and was a founder and editor of "The Economic Forum," the terms "liberal" and "reactionary" as used in the recent internal struggle for control of the stock exchange governing mechanism appeared to many as more narrowly economic than social or political.

A gauge of the extensiveness of the "liberal" victory is that Mr. Bartlett is the only candidate who has served more than one term as governor.

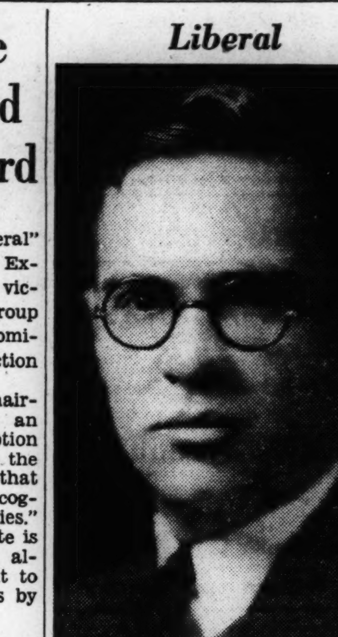
List of Candidates

The six condidates for Governor residing outside of New York, who are partners of firms having their principal place of business outside of New York are: For one year, Richard Pigeon, of Estabrook & Co., Boston, now a governor; William R. Trigg, of Davenport & Co., Richmond, Va. For two years: Ralph S. Richards of Kay Richards & Co., Pittsburgh, former president of the Pittsburgh stock exchange; C. Newbold Taylor, of W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., Philadelphia and now chairman of the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc.; for three years: Paul H. Davis, of Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago, now a governor of the New York exchange, and former president of the Chicago stock exchange; William Cavalier, of William Cavalier & Co., San Francisco, former governor of the Investment Bankers Association, Inc.

The six nominees not members of the exchange, but partners in exchange firms in "direct contact with the public" are: For one year, John M. Hancock, of Lehman Brothers, New York banking firm; Robert V. White, of Jackson & Curtis; for two years: Robert A. Drysdale, of Drysdale & Co.; Paul V. Shields, of Shields & Co., a leader in the fight for exchange reform; for three years: Gayer C. Dominick, of Dominick & Dominick, a present governor and another leader in the fight for reform.

Mr. Shields, commenting on the slate, said: "After five years' fight to reorganize the stock exchange I am hopeful that we have prepared a foundation from which we can build up to the position of public respect warranted by the important economic function the business should serve. If we can attain this position of respect, we can hope for more free and active markets."

Liberal


Kay-Hart, New York

William McChesney Martin, Jr.

Member of St. Louis Firm of A. G. Edwards & Sons, Nominated to Be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange

Efficacy of New Pump-Priming Plans Doubted in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thursday's Washington news of a return of the Administration to the Eccles-Hopkins pump-priming and spending formula was the outstanding influence on Wall Street security markets of that day, and, by bringing vague "inflation" talk to the fore again produced the orthodox response of a rising stock market and falling bond market. Stocks were up three points on the Dow-Jones averages to nearly the 110 figure recently anticipated by traders, and the whole list of government issues sagged quietly for losses of about a quarter point per issue.

The news served to crystallize a good deal of Wall Street thinking on the financial outlook, and in particular to cause a reperusal of the daily Treasury statement, the latest budget estimates made last January, and other data bearing on government bonds.

The Budget Outlook

The budget outlook is seen here as somewhat as follows: The third successive increase in the estimated deficit, made last January by the Treasury, put the deficit for the current fiscal year at roundly $1,100,000,000 by June 30, not counting the now customarily neglected statutory debt retirement. Street guesses in January were that the final deficit would greatly exceed this estimate, perhaps reaching to $2,000,000,000. Since then, however, tax revenues have held up surprisingly well, particularly income taxes based on the year of prosperity 1937, and the anticipated increase in relief outlays has been unexpectedly slow in materializing. Hence good opinion here now estimates the final deficit this year to be around $1,500,000,000.

Supporting figures for this guess are roughly as follows. Up to March 31, this year's deficit is $856,000,000. In the last final months of the previous fiscal year the deficit was approximately $1,000,000. Add these together. However, some annual bookkeeping charges have been made early this year which were made last year in the final three months. Moreover, relief outlays are still running below last year and income taxes and miscellaneous internal revenues are still running above. While these comparisons probably will not last, there is a chance that fourth quarter deficit, apart from book-keeping charges, may not exceed last year's. The $1,500,000,000 guess here is a minimum.

Huge Deficit Looms

For next year, (1938-1939), however, last January's estimates are wholly shot. A deficit of only $950,000,000 was foreseen. The President hinted it might be larger, due to defense outlays. But the estimate called for revenues only $400,000,000 lower than this year.

A pessimism not nearly so marked as the optimism habitual at Washington would indicate that his figure should be $900,000,000 instead of $400,000,000. Then would come the proposed $1,500,000,000 loans to cities and states, and the proposed increase of $1,250,000,000 in relief expenditures. The total looks like this.

1938-1939 Estimated Deficit (in millions)

Official estimate, Jan. 1938	$950
Possible decrease, revenues	500
"Loans" to cities and states	1,500
Revised relief estimate	1,250
Total	$4,200

—or a probable deficit of $4,200,000,000—second largest peacetime deficit on record.

So much for the budget. Second most important Street consideration is the effect of the new pump-priming or "inflationary" proposals on business. First-off, the proposed RFC authorization of $1,500,000,000 additional lending power to small business is not expected to be used, except in insignificant volume. The alleged need for small credits is felt here to be political, not commercial, financial, or economic. People outside the Street, where the financial memory of the country reposes, forget that the RFC had authority for such loans from 1934 to 1937. The results were trifling. So was the volume of 13B loans of the Federal Reserve system.

Reform Still in Offing

Second, there is a poignant realization here that final decision of the Washington crowd to go for pump-priming automatically means continued adherence to a reform or anti-business policy. There seem to have been two alternatives considered by Washington as recovery measures—giving up reform, or going off the deep end of the budget again. That it seems to have chosen the second is taken to mean it will not give up reform. So the net inference drawn from the latest Washington news is that private financial adventuring will continue to be discouraged as public financial adventuring is resumed.

Hence the feeling current here that pump-priming may not work twice.

Loose Washington talk is seen to corroborate the feeling here that we may be on the way toward the financial practice of Germany and Italy (and even of Great Britain) in subsidizing favored industries, penalizing the others. The idea of government subsidies for nearly everybody is implicit in much of the academic financial talk of recent years. It was, for instance, the main element in the Goldsborough plan to subsidize the retail price of shoes, etc. The fact that the President was so vehement recently against the idea of subsidies (to the rails first) is taken here as possible evidence that this is next—a reduction to absurdity of the modern fiscal tendency to treat symptoms.

Banks and the Bond Market

Lastly the Street is concerned with the possible effects of the new program on government bond prices. The current deficit is being financed by taxes on pay rolls. Quarter-date financing is limited to refunding. The new program will end all that. A part of its reason-for-being is that when the Treasury spends more than it takes in, bank deposits increase and so people have more to spend. The rate of turn-over has dropped steadily in recent years, but the hope is that if deposit totals are increased, total money turnover will increase and business will pick up.

But this means the banks, either now or this summer or next fall, will again be called on to subscribe to more government bonds. The probability is seen that before they do so they will push out some they have. Their margin of capital and surplus to deposit liabilities has hovered at a safe minimum for years and has certainly been impaired by the recent fall in rail bonds.

Though it is argued that the excess reserves of the banks have risen sharply in recent months (and that "the banks have to find something on which to earn money") nevertheless they have been selling governments. On the latest statement date, April 6, the New York banks had around $625,000,000 of excess reserves, the highest in a year, in contrast to a one-day low last August of $42,000,000. Yet the same report shows that the Federal Reserve banks stepped into the market for government bonds to the extent of $46,000,000 (by selling short maturities) and most of this buying was done to stem a sharp decline on April 1. That decline was New York bank selling.

Selling the Governments

During the last three months alone the leading New York banks have changed their portfolios of government securities (bonds, notes, and bills) by the following percentages:

Chase	—2
City	—23
Manhattan	+25
Guaranty	+9
Bankers' Trust	+6
Hanover	—44
Manufacturers'	+20
New York Trust	—12
Corn	+1

It is thought probable that many interior banks with substantial portfolio losses on rail and other liens, which must come out of surplus as soon as the bank examiners get round, will decide to take their still remaining profits on governments, which are still within a month of their peaks, and by adding this to surplus offset somewhat the required deductions from this bookkeeping category.

In any new pump-priming program it is felt the banks will have to take, as they have in the past, the largest role in the buying. Insurance company buying is at present slow. The insurance companies are not selling as much insurance, their lucrative policy loans are increasing, and they are beginning to feel it might be a good time to accumulate cash. The present is a buyers' market, not only for governments but for all kinds of bonds, as the virtual absence of new corporate offerings indicates. (Incidentally the latest large offering, sometimes called an industrial, sometimes a rail is selling below the offering.)

Joker in Pump Priming

Of course there is a joker in the pump-priming business. It takes time to get started. Even though PWA has a thousand projects laid out, the Washington stories seem to indicate next summer as the earliest the new spending can get under way. Naturally the states and cities will be quick to get their non-interest-bearing "loans." But the drain on the Treasury, necessitating fresh "new money" financing, might not come until Sept. 15.

On the other hand, institutional investment policies, in the present thin market, have to be laid out a long way ahead. It takes a long time, with the shattering the SEC has given the securities markets, to buy or sell 10,000 Steel preferred on the expectation of whether the next dividend will be paid, and a long time to get out of or into any size block of bonds.

Furthermore, the latest Washington indications are for a large increase in the Treasury-guaranteed list rather than in direct Treasury obligations. It is the latest fashion to give a Treasury "subsidiary" the power to borrow. The RFC Mortgage Association, recently set up, has a capital of $50,000,000 and can borrow 20 times that much in the open market.

The CCC was authorized last fall to do it so as to keep the cost of taking on its present huge line of cotton out of the budget figures. The idea is inviting. The HOLC and the FFMC seem likely to be duplicated in other fields on a big scale. The vogue is to capitalize the lower rate at which money can be borrowed on the credit of the United States.

Pump-Priming

(Continued from Page 1)

of about 5,000 words—an unwonted length, emphasizing the seriousness of the situation and the President's determined effort to "sell" his program to the public.

The program still rotates on new spending. Should all aspects of it be approved, more than $5,000,000,000 would be on its way to the parched nation in the way of new purchasing power, siphoned out of the reservoirs of government credit. Some of the money would be on loan, with a paper obligation to repay; another part would be spent outright.

Spending the Millions

Here is the present proposed spending schedule:

Relief, $2,000,000,000: Of this sum, $1,250,000,000 would be requested of Congress now, for the seven months beginning July 1, 1938. The remainder—more or less, dependent on economic conditions—would be requested from next year's Congress.

Public Works, $1,500,000,000: In the form of a government bond issue, the proceeds to be loaned to cities, states, and other units without interest, repayable 2 per cent a year for 50 years. Mostly for self-liquidating projects.

Loans to Industry, $1,500,000,000: This much new RFC lending has been authorized by Congress, from funds already available, but it is uncertain what part of the total the RFC would actually lend.

Destitute Farmers, $150,000,000: This total is suggested for use by the Farm Security Administration to relieve share-croppers and to finance rural rehabilitation in the lowest strata.

CCC, $50,000,000: Rather than cut the corps, as previously proposed, this sum has already been appropriated by the House, and would keep operating 300 of the 1,250 camps which would have closed on July 1.

Youth Administration, $50,000,000: For aid to students who would otherwise have to stop their studies.

In addition, the railroad message yesterday included in its transmitted documents the Splawn plan to spend $300,000,000 immediately for purchases of railroad equipment, and other devices for assisting the railroads running up to the $9,000,000,000 total obligation seen by George Harrison, representing railroad labor.

It is likely that the President's major emphasis in his message will be on relief and public works jobs. His aim is to avoid all forms of relief except that deriving from useful public projects. Thus his annual relief recommendation fits closely with the pump-priming idea.

But the other purpose of public works is to start national industry—to "prime the pump." This phase, directly involving the problem of recovery from the current recession, is expected to be the second major portion of the fireside chat and Mr. Roosevelt's message.

The President was canceling as many appointments as possible for the next few days, while he works on his message and talk. His day of conferences yesterday apprised him of the viewpoint of the congressional leaders.

He seems likely to watch the advance reactions on the pump-priming proposal, which was sent up with White House assistance as a trial balloon last week. If the opposition seems irresistible, it is still possible to back away.

But in present plans, the die is to be cast Thursday night, and on the outcome President Roosevelt's political future clearly depends.

Copper Company's Net Up

NEW YORK (AP) — Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. reported 1937 net income of $1,899,661, after surtax but before depletion, equal to $1.60 a share, compared with $353,722, or 30 cents a share in 1936.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's sharp market rise seemed to be due to three successive influences. First the technical rally from the previous week's low prices, which carried into Tuesday and Wednesday. As this influence petered out and the rally lagged (volume falling low) the rise was continued by the inflationary or pump-priming trial balloon sent out from Washington in which billions of new Treasury spending were flung to the correspondents to try on public sentiment.

Then, just as the chance appeared that a skeptical investing public would decide that "pump-priming won't work twice," the reorganization bill was returnd to committee by the House to the complete surprise and inexpressible satisfaction of the Street, and on this overnight news Saturday's market opened with one of the largest gaps on record and closed even higher than the opening on the largest Saturday volume since October 23, the week of black Tuesday.

Deficit Spending Talk

The market has now recovered virtually half the loss in the five-week sell-off since February, and has come up out of the cellar to the floor of the winter months' trading range. People who anticipated the recent rally incline to think it would be difficult for the market to penetrate this floor on the upside, as it constitutes a resistance of "get-me-out-even" level. In such opinion Saturday's market was a fortunate opportunity to get out.

On the inflation subject there were several reservations to the general bullish inference. First, renewed deficit spending is so far merely talk. If the country doesn't cotton to the idea it will probably go no further as a conscious and intentional program, and the economic school back of it will be pigeonholed as was the Ickes-Jackson-treat-them-rough school last January. Deficit-spending, according to this theory, will come anyway, but woe unto him by whom it comes. It is thought less likely to come again as economic planning than as relief by politics out of depression.

Secondly, the feeling is that Treasury deficit-spending might not come quickly enough to offset the current steady leakage of air from the private credit structure, just as it began in 1931 yet did not "take up where private spending left off" until 1933 or 1934. And intentional abuse of the budget takes time to get under way, even though PWA has many more projects through the blue-print stage than it did in the previous recovery.

U. S. Bonds Sag

Lastly, like all managed credit schemes, deficit-spending cuts both ways. The vivid fear is that it may back-pressure into the government bond market, drive prices there down, and cause a "flight to cash" on the part of banks and other institutions. Then the financial community—and so the country—would be put on edge again, waiting for the next move—a monetary one. The period of waiting would be a period of liquidation. The ultimate result might be to make the country feel high again, but a bad time might intervene, just as in Arizona one can see the distant vista but not the intervening canyon.

Government bonds actually did sag on the inflation news, not nervously but definitely. They failed Saturday to share in the recovery in the rest of the bond market. Friday the Reserve figures showed the Federal Reserve banks supported the government market by buying $46,000,000 of long bonds in the week ended Wednesday, which included the break of April 1. They have bought (by switching out of bills and notes) some $77,000,000 in the last month. In January they were actually selling long issues, presumably to hold down the market. Now they are holding it up. Some people in New York believe Washington might come to the rescue this spring much more substantially than during last Spring's break but these people are bearish on government bonds just the same.

Little need be said about the reorganization bill except that its only meaning was a defeat to President Roosevelt, and a defeat to him of this importance was taken as of decided bullish significance. Nobody in the Street knew what the bill was about except a few who seemed to know and to think that except for the Roosevelt personality and the dictatorship issue the bill would be a good one. There was some real feeling and a tightening about the eyes for some people here, as if at long last, and the Saturday market only coldly reflected it.

Bad News Ignored

The rising market ignored bad business news. Rail carloadings, after seasonal adjustment, fell to a new low level for the current business cycle, and steel operations lost their hopeful gains, dropping back from 35 per cent to 32, with prospect of being no better next week. The rails lagged in their rally when hope of a handout from Washington faded, either to the border-line roads or to all the Class 1 roads as railroads. Rail obligations rallied with the general market, but not because the outlook brightened. The one financial hope for the railroad lines, observers here seem bent on saying, is traffic upturn, and that all depends on business, not on Washington.

The bond market, except for governments, rallied with stocks. No new corporate issues again. There was an unseasonal increase in money in circulation; against an increase last week of $65,000,000 the average for the same week in previous years was $24,000,000, which might mean currency hoarding or mean nothing. There has been talk of movement of funds from interior banks to New York for safety, but it does not show in any official figures. An informed banker's estimate given this correspondent of the recent portfolio losses of the country's banks through the rail bond market decline was $300,000,000.

American Telephone is up 20 points since the day of the Walker report to the F. C. C. The stock market opening Saturday (on a gap) involved such heavy orders at the market that specialists had difficulty opening some of the leaders. Initial blocks of 6,000 shares apiece came out for Steel, Motors, and Chrysler. American Telephone did not open until 10:20.

H. F.

Month's Bond Value Drop $1,414,475,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The decline in the bond market during March cut the value of issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange by $1,414,475,000, the exchange's monthly compilation disclosed.

As of April 1 the 1,373 bond issues had an aggregate market value of $41,450,248,311 against $42,854,724,055 on April 1. Average price was 85.71 compared with 89.48 on March 1.

Lumber Output Curtailed As Orders, Shipments Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The country's lumber industry curtailed production during the week ended April 2, when new business dropped appreciably. Shipments also dropped off during the week.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association estimated business during the week at 51 per cent of the 1929 weekly average and below that of the corresponding period the previous week.

Association figures disclosed a 514-mill production during the week ended April 2 of 170,378,000 feet, shipments of 181,955,000 feet, and new orders for 171,289,000 feet.

The previous week 555 mills reported a production of 176,333,000 feet, shipments of 211,417,000 feet, and orders totaling 189,487,000 feet.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Franklin Savings Bank	May 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 2
Somerville Savings Bank	May 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 7
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Boston, April 12, 1938

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL NOTES amounting to $354,700, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on April 22, 1938, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The notes which will be fully registered are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loan:

COURT HOUSE LOAN, ACT OF 1935

$ 36,700 March 1, 1939
108,000 March 1, 1940 — March 1, 1942, both inclusive, $36,000 each year
210,000 March 1, 1943 — March 1, 1948, both inclusive, $35,000 each year
$354,700

Bidders will name one rate of interest on the entire loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from March 1, 1938, less the amount of the premium bid.)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

WOMEN, sell Leeds Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer; good profits for agents. Leeds Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

AGENCIES WANTED

CANADIAN sales representative would like to secure the agency or selling rights on worthwhile lines for distribution in Canada; will guarantee results; must be 100 per cent quality proposition. Box V-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BEAUTIFUL home estate in Greenwich, Conn., completely appointed and furnished; large drawing music room, dining and breakfast room, library, sun room, terrace; seven master bedrooms, five baths, three large sleeping porches, five servants' rooms, two baths; (help may be available).

Italian stucco house is surrounded by garden and large grounds, partially wooded; vegetable garden, tennis court, three-car garage wth chauffeur quarters. (Gardener on place). Situated four miles from station with golf clubs and beach club nearby. Family going abroad. Rental terms seasonal, monthly, or yearly. For complete information write Harold E. Marietta Lake Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS Hosiery, lingerie, sheets, pillow cases, novelties: to friends co-workers: good profitable business; substantial profits: new special sampling offers.
NEWMARK CO., 154 Nassau St., N Y City.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 410 W. 24th St.—Lady desires share two-room apartment charmingly furnished; view, free swimming, roof, (Apt. 14L), WA. 9-5631.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NEAR ANNAPOLIS—Cottage on water for rent; unusual building site for sale. Box 10, 401 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
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18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses; also practical governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston. CAP. 3632.

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FLEMING'S FURS Repair, Remodel, Custom-made and Ready-to-wear
COLD STORAGE Garments at moderate prices. Liberal trade-in allowance. Located in the wholesale fur district, 345 Seventh Ave., New York City. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston

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Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33rd St., N. Y. C.

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST wanted by Christian Science church in Long Island; Christian Scientist preferred; state qualifications. Write Box F-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (Apt. 4-B)—Available, quiet, all conveniences; kitchenette; with or without piano; elevator; transients; $6. EN. 3718.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—Unusual front, running water; private family; near church, transportation. DeCAMP.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, 26 to 45 years, to sell a patented brassiere direct to consumers; no experience necessary; liberal commission paid; call for interview between 11-2 P. M. MME. JULIUS, 30 West 57th St., N. Y. C.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER in small family; capable, good references. MRS. BURROWS, 56 Girard Ave., Hartford, Conn.; phone 2-8829.

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7 ROOMS, 5 bedrooms, 2 min. walk from bathing beach; $450 for long season. Address MRS. C. M. HARTT, Goose Rocks Beach, Maine.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON—Sub-let, May until November, unfurnished, two rooms, kitchenette; Beacon St., near Arlington. Call La. 3983 before 10 a. m.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies. "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EDINBURGH—Board residence; comfortable rooms; central; highly recommended; moderate terms. HEPBURN, 21 Scotland St.; tel. 27649.

GIRVAN, AYRSHIRE (Scotland)—Guests welcomed at Beach House, Girvan; beautiful situation on sea front; moderate charges. Apply MISS TAIT. Phone Girvan 59.

GLASGOW—Board residence, quiet, comfortable rooms, convenient city churches. Mrs. H. Bell, 17 Doune Terrace. Phone Maryhill 842.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

EDINBURGH—Private home for school children with parents abroad or at home; easy access all good schools. Apply MISS PENMAN, 41 Corstorphine Road, Murrayfield

CORSETIERES

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Miss M. E. Armstrong, 55 Osborne Road, Representative for Barclay Corsets, individually designed and guaranteed throughout. Tel. Jes. 906.

FLORISTS

HOLROYD BROS.
197 Gibbet St., Halifax
Send your message with our flowers
Mail orders filled.

HOME SHARING

BACHELOR would share furnished flat and expenses, two bedrooms, study, with nonsmoker, nondrinker; references exchanged. Apply Box W-1031, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED Norland nurse requires temporary work, with Christian Scientists preferred; babies from month, also older children; would go anywhere. Box W-1000, BCM/CSM, London

EX SHIP'S radio officer, young, energetic, offers services; also experienced general farming, cars office work. Box W-1022, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEY'S Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON Marleon Ellerbeck Road

CLEVELEYS, LANCS. — Select apartments, convenient church, shops, buses; pleasant room for study if required. Mrs. Cooke, "Bradda," 445 North Drive.

LONDON—Few minutes West End, near buses, tube and garage; room, breakfast, 4/6; lounge. MRS. TREHERN, 154 Elgin Avenue, W. 9. Abercorn 4648.

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11 Wharton Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne

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LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production, MADAME GRACE ANGUS A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers), Address 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

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A modern, comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR). BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE. Beach hut and tennis. Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
For comfort, rest and study. We can meet your need. Bmth. Phone 2753.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

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HOTEL ALEXANDER
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CORNWALL—St. Ives Bay Hotel, residential; uninterrupted sea view; hot and cold water throughout; first class service and comfort; own garage; personal supervision.

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Hot and Cold water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £4.4s. single; £7.7s. double, 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

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(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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SCOTLAND

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Sammy Takes a Walk

A Story for Children

Sammy liked to walk in the woods. He knew all the little paths that led in and out, in and out, under the tall trees. He knew where the red berries grew and how the sunlight fell in golden patches here and there. He made friends with the brown rabbits and the squirrels, and all the birds that sat high on the branches of the tall trees. That is he thought he had made friends with all the birds—but—well, this is the story.

One day after the sun had gone to bed and before the moon was up Sammy thought, "I'll walk in the woods in the dark just to see what it's like. I think it will be exciting." His eyes got big and round and his cheeks got red at the thought of it. He had never walked in the woods at night when there were no patches of sunlight here and there.

With his hands deep in his pockets and whistling softly he started out. The trees that were green in the day time were black now, and the sky was twinkling with wee stars.

"I like the woods in the night," Sammy said to himself. "I think they are as beautiful as in the day."

It was very quiet. For a long time the only sound that Sammy heard was his own footsteps. "All the little animals are asleep," Sammy thought. Then, just ahead of him he saw a skunk. It made him laugh.

"At any rate," he said to himself, "all the little birds are asleep."

He looked up at a tall, black tree that was close beside him.

"Tall tree, tall tree," Sammy whispered, "this morning little birds were chirping in your branches but now they're fast asleep. I know and their heads are under their wings, because that's the way of birds."

"Tu-whit, tu-whoo," a voice answered.

Sammy stared. At first he thought it must be the tree answering him.

"But," said Sammy to himself. "trees don't talk."

"Tu-whit, tu-whoooo," the voice said again, and Sammy sat down to wait and watch.

The moon was getting up at last, a big round, yellow oon. As Sammy sat under the tree and waited it rose higher and higher. Now the woods were no longer black. Now the woods were like sil er. Moonbeams came down through the branches of the trees and made patches here and there just as the sunbeams did in the morning.

"Tu-whit, tu-whoooo! Tu-whit, tu-whoooo!"

"It is a bird!" Sammy said to Sammy. And there it sat on the top-most branch of the tall tree. The moonbeams fell all over it. It was plump and round. On each side of its head were tufts of feathers like ears. It had the biggest, roundest eyes Sammy had ever seen on a bird. Those big, round eyes stared at Sammy.

"Tu-whit, tu-whoooo," it called and then with a flutter of wings it was gone into the night.

Sammy was curious. Sammy ran home as fast as he could. The first person he met was Uncle Jeremy standing by the gate looking at the moon.

"Uncle Jeremy," Sammy cried, "I saw the strangest bird. He had big, round eyes and he called Tu-whit, tu-whooo! Uncle Jeremy, I thought all birds put their heads under their wings at night and went to sleep. What kind of a bird was it?"

Uncle Jeremy chuckled and still looking at the moon, he said:

"It was the owl
With eyes so bright,
Who sleeps all day
And wakes by night."

Daily Anecdote

A Memory

It was before a Boston club of very conservative, one might say, conventional tastes, that Amy Lowell read for the first time her poem "Lilacs," a work now acknowledged to be of imperishable beauty. The poem had just been completed that day, and Miss Lowell was, of course, in a happy mood.

After the reading there was mild, almost tepid, applause from tight little glove-clad palms. Suddenly the poet raised her eagle eye and exclaimed: "None of that please! As a performer I demand either a curtain or a hiss!"

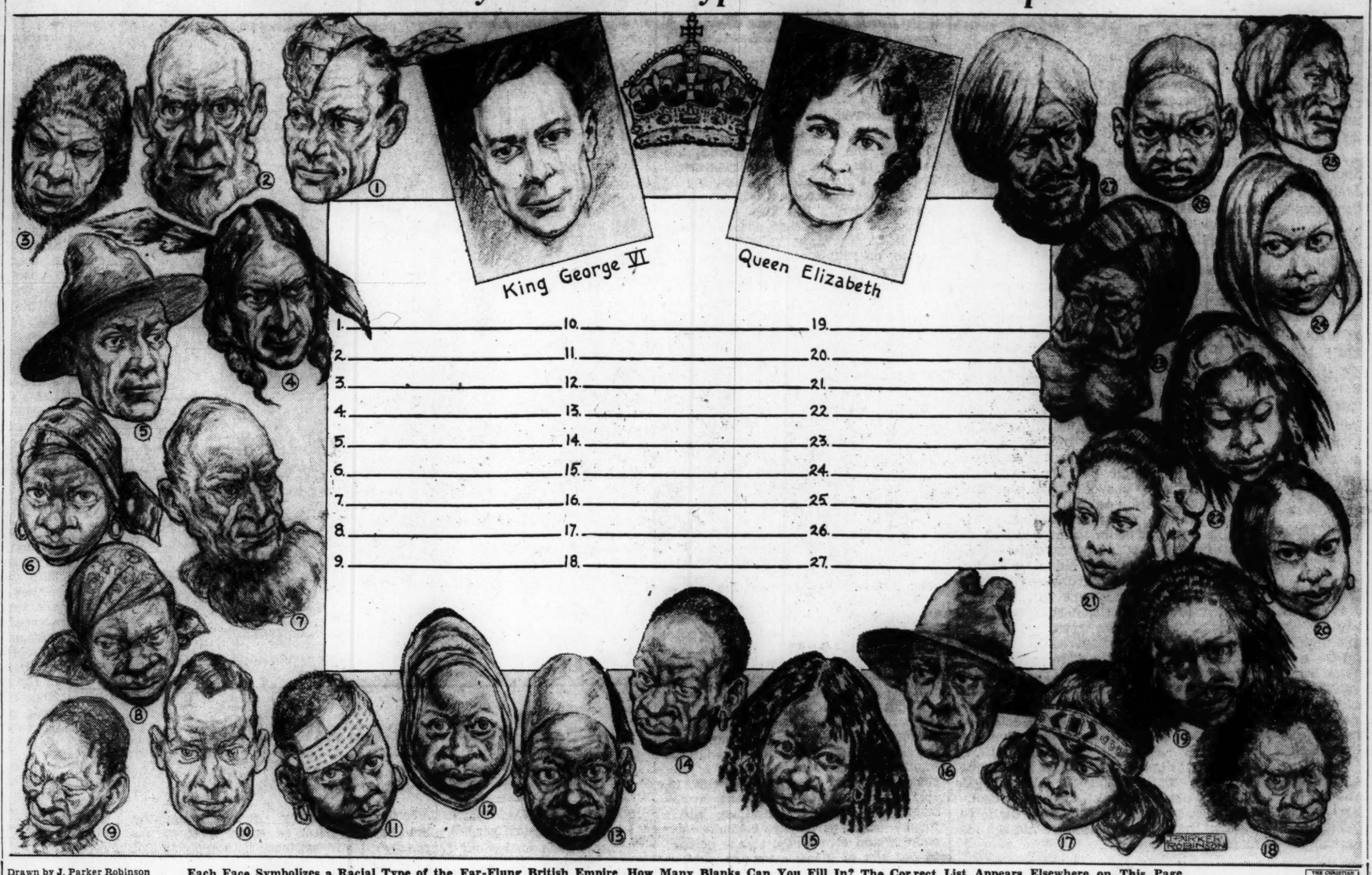
Several of her admirers applauded the rebuke as they had the flawless reading of "Lilacs."

Types of the British Empire

(Answers)

1. Scottish Piper; 2. Irish Farmer; 3. Eskimo; 4. Red Indian; 5. Canadian; 6. Jamaica; 7. South African Farmer (Dutch); 8. Trinidad; 9. Matabili (S. Africa); 10. South Africa; 11. Zulu (S. Africa); 12. Hausa (W. Africa); 13. Yoruba (W. Africa); 14. Masai (E. Africa); 15. Somali (E. Africa); 16. Australia; 17. Maori (New Zealand); 18. Papua; 19. Fiji; 20. Malay; 21. Samoa; 22. Assam (India); 23. Rajput (India); 24. Hindu (India); 25. Afridi (India); 26. Bengali (India); 27. Sikh (India).

Can You Identify the Various Types of the British Empire?



Drawn by J. Parker Robinson — Each Face Symbolizes a Racial Type of the Far-Flung British Empire. How Many Blanks Can You Fill In? The Correct List Appears Elsewhere on This Page

Odds and Ends

An Inclusive Term

"Naval stores" is the term applied to tar, pitch, turpentine, and resin.

Eurasians Prefer Deer

In the Eurasian northland tame deer may be employed for drawing sleds more efficiently than dogs.

Noted for Its Symmetry

The symmetrical cone of Japan's Mt. Fuji rises more than 12,000 feet above Suruga Bay and its bordering alluvial plains.

A Marked Advantage

Boston lies 200 miles nearer Europe than does New York City; 1200 miles nearer Panama and the west coast of South America than San Francisco; and 120 miles nearer Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires than Baltimore.

What of the Air Hostess?

The Bureau of Air Commerce has not the jurisdiction over hostesses and stewards that it has in respect to qualifications of pilots and dispatchers and air-worthiness of equipment.

"For Employees Only"

At Hibbing, Minn., is the largest open pit iron mine in the world. In this horseshoe-shaped canyon, where, like a horde of huge ants, steam and electric monsters gnaw deeper and deeper, depths fall away in a series of steps and cliffs to dizzy distances that defy the visitor.

Scientific Cartography

The Greeks were the first to attempt the construction of world maps on the basis of astronomical observations and the measurement of terrestrial distances.

Our Five Planetariums

The four planetariums in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles house Zeis instruments. The fifth or newest—that in Springfield, Mass.—is American-built.

"Surprise!"

Monitor Camera Club From Ruth L. Evans, Long Beach, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

For Instance

"Don't you deplore people who reply to one question by asking another?"

"What question, for instance?"—Bee-Hive.

Spring Styles

Mirandy liked the hat very much, so the milliner exploited her best salesmanship to induce the colored woman to take it.

"Law, no chile! If I puts on dat big white picture hat, with ma face, I'd look jes' like a blackberry in a pan of milk."

Help Wanted

Are you this man? We need a distinguished-looking gentleman about forty-seven years of age; American-born; Protestant; college man preferred with some business experience. Man should be popular, know how to make friends and to keep them. Should be able to converse freely on important affairs. Must know farming, farm problems and have an intelligent conception of economics. Those searching for a mahogany desk and easy chair need not apply. If you are this man and wish to make BIG MONEY, write us today. An appointment will be made to interview you in the near future. Address: Republican Committee on Nominations, Hdqrs.—Wall Street Journal.

Gravity

Dr. Hill, head of a Scottish school, once encountered a fierce onslaught from the Rev. James Burn in a public meeting. When Mr. Burn had concluded his attack, the professor arose and said with a smile: "Gentlemen, we all know that it is most natural that Burns should run down Hills."

The laugh was effectively raised against his opponents, and he easily won his point.

The Good Old Days!

How would you like—

To go out to the woodpile every morning and whack up enough wood for the breakfast fire in the old range?

To hike over to the ice house every morning and get a chunk of ice so ma could keep the milk sweet and the butter firm?

To go out to the well every morning and fill up the water buckets so ma could wash and cook all day?

To trim the wicks on a lot of kerosene lamps and polish the chimneys with old newspapers so you could read at night?

To go to bed every night with the chickens because there wouldn't be anything to keep you awake?

If you would, you'd like to live in the good old days they're always talking about.—General Electric Philadelphia Works News.

Brevities

Punch (c): "Popular Front is Back"—Daily Mail. That's what makes French politics so bewildering.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: A fellow says walking is a lost art in this country. Is that so? How does he think most of us get from where we park to where we're going?

Philadelphia Bulletin: "Dull Class-work Laid to Poor Light"—headline. Just think what Lincoln could have done if he hadn't been forced to study by firelight.

Milwaukee Journal: McNutt's dash from faraway Manila to deny that he is running for President sets an entirely new high for far-fetched denials.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: After all, the Japanese are the boys who know how to abolish war. For 20 years they have not waged anything but "incidents."

Humorist: A play written by a barrister was recently performed by an amateur dramatic society in a provincial theater. In his speech before the curtain on the first night, the author conducted his own defense.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Hoover is quoted as not taking seriously the possibilities of a general European war. It is not even just around that corner that prosperity was going to turn, sometime.

Des Moines Register: The censors continue to amuse. One in London feels that Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs would frighten the British babe out of its gas mask.

Detroit News: They laughed at Coolidge for pitching hay in a double-breasted serge. They didn't know the time would come when the farmer would need an auditor and a natty business suit.

"Well?"

Monitor Camera Club From Barney A. Cogsdell, Burlingame, Calif.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hookey*

By Le Pelley

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Circular File*

By The Hagers

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beauty Shop

Dallas, Texas

The rapid growth of a beauty shop, which was started in a very modest way, is thus explained by the woman who owns and operates it:

"We have no system different from other beauty shops, as far as actual work is concerned, but I require my operators to be in the shop 30 minutes before the time of opening; and during that 30 minutes we talk over our problems, and each one brings some useful suggestion to help through the day. My daily suggestion is that petty gossip be discouraged, not only among the employees, but among the customers. Many women who come to our shop have expressed their appreciation of the quiet that we try to give each one. The operators do better work when there is no chatter or gossip, and the customer has time for her own thoughts.

"One manicurist, a middle-aged woman, brings so much cheerfulness and understanding to each customer, that her appointments stretch out days ahead. Under the glass on her table can always be found uplifting quotations and lines from the Bible, which meet the need of the customer for the whole day. No spoken attention is called to the quotations or verses, but sometimes I see a customer go back to the table and copy something that has appealed to her, or hear the manicurist's 'I am glad' to some whispered message from one whose hands she has just finished."

A quiet oasis in a desert of noise! The writer was reluctant to step out of the shop into the hot traffic of the streets.

Quotation for Today

LIFE is measured by thought and action, not by time.—Lord Avebury.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

[**"Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.**]

Cryptogram

By way of variety in cryptograms, instead of a message, today we have a list of countries, each name being spelled with 7 letters. Can you decipher them?

LXJNZQO PXQNZJS XJPTZJL

VYNZAQZ BYJPZQS XDYZLCQ

QYNZJKZ EXTPKYN KQXTZJL

YQYPYZS ZYVAQKZ ZTPXQKZ

"B" Sure You're Right!

Can you supply the missing words which are defined below? Note that the "B" in each word is already inserted:

```
. . . . . B
. . . . B .
. . . B . .
. . B . . .
. B . . . .
B . . . . .
```

1, Disturbance. 2, Not far distant. 3, Narrow tape. 4, Not private. 5, Dense. 6, To disperse.

Letter Juggling

This comes from a reader in Zacatepec Morelos, Mexico. Try forming 5 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

R A S E T

How Many Days?

A certain job can be done by 35 men in 50 days. But, after working together for 12 days, 16 of the men quit work. How many days will it take, at the same rate, for the remaining men to finish it?

Fun With Antonyms

Today, we have 10 words and their antonyms to be matched:

1	experienced	unwise	
2	subordinate	indolent	
3	detrimental	unversed	1
4	peaceful	initial	
5	inexact	varied	
6	judicious	strict	
7	active	beneficial	
8	liberal	restless	
9	final	chief	
10	monotonous	accurate	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Denmark, Germany, England, Sumatra, Hungary, Ecuador, Rumania, Belgium, Ireland, Uruguay, Austria, Algeria.

"B" Sure You're Right!: Hubbub, nearby, ribbon, public, obtuse, banish.

Letter Juggling: Tears, rates, stare, tares, aster.

How Many Days?: 70 days.

Fun With Antonyms: Experienced—unversed; subordinate—chief; detrimental—beneficial; peaceful—restless; inexact—accurate; judicious—unwise; active—indolent; liberal—strict; final—initial; monotonous—varied.

Quest

Finding out—not knowledge—is the spring that makes life fascinating.—E. F. Benson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bold Remedies for Rail Ills

SOMEHOW, the letter of Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, seems more significant than the much-anticipated Splawn report to President Roosevelt on the difficult American railroad situation. Chairman Splawn and Commissioners Eastman and Mahaffie of the Interstate Commerce Commission have done a workmanlike job within the bounds of official self-restraint. But Mr. Bruere, who represents a considerable body of savings bank and investor opinion, really gets to grips with the problem on the broad scale on which the necessities of the situation require it to be met.

The story can be told in large part by a series of direct quotations from the letters which he and other advisers submitted to the President and which Mr. Roosevelt has transmitted to Congress:

Mr. Bruere—"A program should strike boldly at the causes of the trouble rather than at a mere alleviation of consequences."

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury—"It is my strong feeling that the over-cautious approach . . . can only intensify the need for drastic action at a later date."

Mr. Bruere again—"The railroad problem is of such magnitude that it cannot be solved by private initiative. Those interested in the railroads have a right to rely on the leadership of the Government. . . . The railroads have had years of opportunity to put their houses in order and have failed to do so. Indications are that a rearrangement of physical facilities and the stabilization of the industry will not be done except under Government compulsion."

William O. Douglas, Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission—"As (1) no adequate reorganization plans can be adopted not based on earnings, as (2) current earnings are too small to make possible such reorganizations, and (3) as the key to increased earnings is consolidation, there is (4), as to most roads, little to be gained by attempting reorganization until consolidation can be accomplished."

Mr. Douglas proposes that there should be a special railroad reorganization court with bankruptcy powers now vested in Federal district courts and that this court "should be empowered to approve a fair and equitable plan without regard to the number of consents of the affected security holders."

Or as Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, puts it, the Bankruptcy Act should "be amended to give some authority the power to reorganize railroads, allocating to security holders such new securities as, in the opinion of the authority, are equitable."

Those familiar with the railroad situation know that in the face of terrifically reduced traffic and revenues there are so many classes of security holders in most lines that voluntary reorganization seems well-nigh impossible, and that proposals for economies by consolidations meet the implacable resistance of union labor. Compulsory changes sound drastic, but a reasonable board or court, with the interests of all at heart, is likely to be kinder in the long run to security holders and workers than will be the inexorable course of circumstances if railroads fail to meet the new and competition-sharpened demands of shippers for service.

Returning to Mr. Bruere, the realistic banker believes that, "The process of piling up debt only increases the difficulty eventually of readjusting the capital structure," and that a "Federal transportation authority" should be directed to bring about traffic pooling and other co-ordinations, followed by consolidations and unifications, while at the same time financial reorganizations are being pushed. Thus by the co-ordinations and consolidations the economies would be made to sustain the reorganizations. This sounds like good sense.

The Whitney Case

MORE important than the sentencing of Richard Whitney, one-time president of the New York Stock Exchange, to prison for misuse of securities intrusted to his banking house, is the fact that the sentence is everywhere accepted as inevitable. Mr. Whitney's own conduct, since the discovery of irregularities, has been one of acceptance of consequences which he appears to consider warranted.

Coincidentally comes announcement of nominations for the board of governors of the Exchange. And in this announcement is a clew to the attitude of social responsibility which has been reflected in Wall Street's as well as Main Street's reaction to the Whitney case. Nominating for Chairman a man who has been identified with the liberal New School for Social Research, and for the board of governors a group of twenty-nine nominees which entirely omits representation of the so-called "old guard," the nominating committee gave point to its own declaration that the "Exchange is united in its recognition of its public responsibilities."

The Whitney case may encourage further self-regulation in the public interest within the Exchange. Certainly it has broken somewhat like a rebuke over those who have persistently opposed regulation from without. For both have seemed necessary. What is encouraging about the Whitney case is the attitude on the part of the public and Wall Street that seems to take for granted the social responsibility of financial leaders and to demand that that responsibility be lived up to.

Economy and Boston's Schools

AT FIRST glance, the demands of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau for economies in the schools is likely to be less popular than have been its recommendations for savings in other departments of the city's government. This is as it should be. But curtailed expenditures do not always mean reduced effectiveness. Indeed, the reverse can result from improved methods. Viewed from this approach, the Bureau's recommendations do not seem so drastic as they might otherwise.

Some will disagree with the Bureau's position that the number of pupils per teacher should be increased at this time. Reduction of pupils per teacher has long been a plank in the platform of school reformers. Its merits are patent. But whether such a program should be continued and expanded at this critical time in Boston's fiscal history—as is apparently the present intention of the School Committee—is certainly open to question. The no-hiring policy has been applied largely by Mayor Tobin to all city departments under his control, and there seems to be no valid reason why the schools should be omitted.

Closing of Teachers College and the cessation of new school building until the city is in position to pay for it, appear to be wise suggestions. Teachers College costs the city about $200,000 a year. It is busy turning out new teachers at a time when Boston already has 1,000 qualified applicants waiting for teaching positions.

Streets for Play

WASHINGTON has been criticized for too great a disposition to experiment. But here is one experiment in the capital city which other cities are at liberty to follow or ignore—and there seems reason to follow it.

In a congested tenement area near the Union Station a short street comparatively little used will be closed to traffic, that it may be turned into a "play street" for children. Supervisors will be provided by the City playground department, and the pavement will be marked off for hopscotch and other games.

This is not the first city to try out the plan. Others have set aside streets for coasting or for temporary or perhaps permanent play use. Of course, real playgrounds with perhaps a bit of green grass are to be preferred to a pavement, but where these seem unobtainable and every square foot is covered with dwellings, one answer to the natural urge of children to play in the street is to give them a street of their own to play in.

Fitness of a Cheese

WHEN the sixteenth century poet wrote "The moone is made of a greene cheese," he might have meant Roquefort, he might have alluded to Gorgonzola, for both have enough of the green in them to qualify for such a verse, and both are historic.

Some casual statement in the New York Herald Tribune recently, implying that the invention of Gorgonzola followed that of Roquefort, was rapidly corrected by an Italian importer, who stated that an Italian cheese with all the delectable characteristics of Gorgonzola was known as early as 905 A. D.

While the rivalry between Roquefort and Gorgonzola is usually maintained with a certain amount of decorum, yet for those who incline to become a little too ardent in their discussion of comparative merits, let it be said that each is incomparable in its proper environment. Epicurean taste avers that fitness must govern the selection of so important a dish as cheese.

There is no denying that for sandwiches to be eaten in the woods that border the River Marne nothing can take the place of Roquefort. It is the only kind of cheese imaginable for a picnic in the gardens of Versailles, to be eaten with the long sticks of bread the baker's boy leaves wedged between the railings of one's backyard, at a dim hour of the morning. It is the one and only cheese to flavor the leaf of endive or the dish of stuffed escargots, at the "Restaurant du Chat Blanc." It is always in its right place in the Paris autobus, in the great shiny bag containing half a rabbit, two ounces of butter, a leaf or two of lettuce, one "egg of today," an onion, a carrot, and a succulent bone.

For a lunch on the hillsides of Tuscany, however, Gorgonzola is the cheese. Ah! then, where the Arno zigzags from one vine-terraced level to another, where hang the green and golden grapes, it is the one and only accompaniment to the broad, round slices of Italian bread.

It is a simple matter. Roquefort or Gorgonzola, the cheese must fit place and circumstance.

Time in Spain

Book News of the Day

"I FOLLOW the traces like a beggar," said the Spanish poet Valle Inclán, "down the road of time—Spanish time. Wherever the hand touches there is cruelty. There is a balance sheet, 800 years of the bloody Reconquista, 300 years of the frenzy of the Inquisition. The rest is slavery and the mutiny of slaves." The occasion was 1932, when the year-old Spanish Republic was struggling against intrenched odds to establish itself. The aged Valle Inclán was looking off into Andalusian space with shadowy eyes, while his interviewer, Peter Merin, writer of SPAIN BETWEEN DEATH AND BIRTH (New York: Dodge. $3), listened as if to the voice of a heart-bruised, but still defiant past—the past of the people itself.

". . . The long road of community life is unending, like a field, like a pasture, like the stones of Castille. . . . In the sixteenth century, the Comuneros were beaten. In the twentieth, their children drove the King from the country. . . . In the nineteenth century the Commune of Andalusia was trampled on and crushed. To learn when it will rise again is merely a question of turning the leaves in the calendar of endless time."

The words, in today's desperate hours as the citizen militia is flung back through the almond blossoms, and torn by alien tanks, have the grim, icy, but relentless pressure of civilization behind them. "There is such a thing as revival through suffering," said the man who spoke out of the inner and evolving selfhood of Spain. "Out of the graves of Andalusia and on the kolhosi of the East new battalions are growing up, which will go on to the end of the road. . . ."

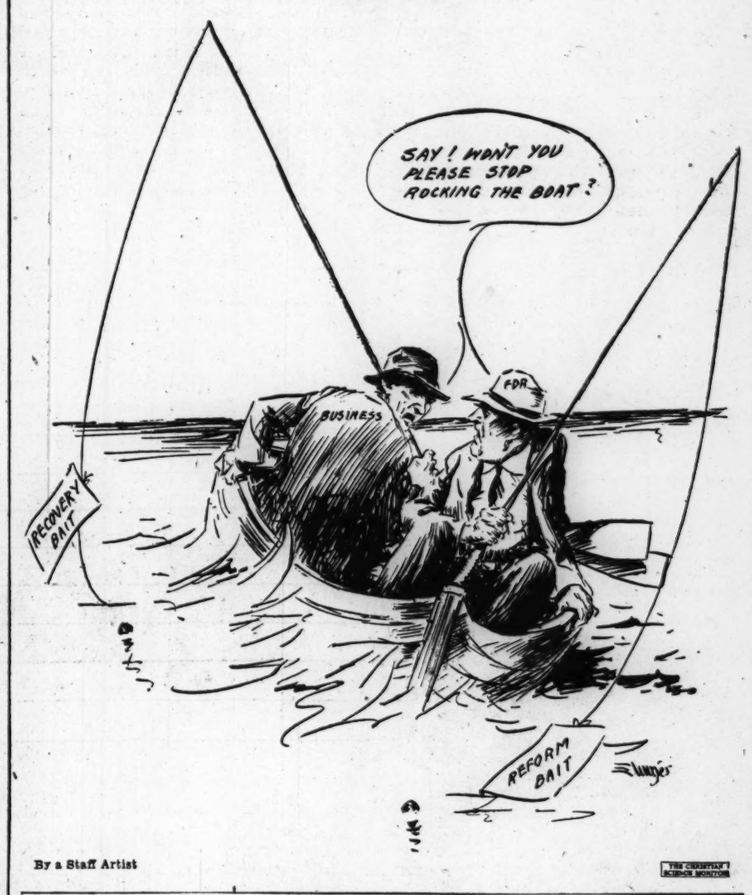
And as the aged man's words trail off, the writer who has listened brings his reader quickly down to the newly besieged Madrid of last year. He held in his hands a copy of Mundo Obrero, a wartime newspaper under date of Nov. 13, 1937. A small notice caught his attention: "One of the battalions which fought with particular boldness and courage and contributed to the defence of our city of Madrid was the glorious Battalion of 'Los Comuneros.' . . ."

These excerpts are both timely and typical of the writer's method. Throughout his account of wartime experiences, at frequent intervals, he intersperses pages in italic type reaching back into Spain's history to show how the domestic phases of this war of oppressor and people came about. Merin is apparently a Marxist but he at no point attempts to chant dogma, preferring to let Spain's all too transparent story of continued medievalism make its point.

The sections quoted from Valle Inclán are examples of the best in the book, for though the author has not understood Spain as well as others, nor studied its background as thoroughly as a scholar, his crusading visits before and during the war have yielded their moments of insight.

S. R. D.

Unanimous



By a Staff Artist

Pages From an Album

IV—Benito Mussolini

JUST after the World War, in the hurly-burly of so-called peace-making, one encountered at various conferences, notably at Cannes, a rather shabby reporter, who found it difficult to gather news, because he was looked upon as a revolutionary, and an undesirable person. He had, nevertheless, in Italy, given his proofs of patriotism. No matter: he was disliked by the politicians who succeeded each other in office without authority and without responsibility.

To some of us, however, his name was known. He was the leader of the Fascists, who began by being Socialists but who insisted on being Nationalists. They would have nothing to do with the Internationalists, who were, indeed, behaving very foolishly in Italy. Communism certainly was making speedy headway, as I ascertained on a number of visits; and occupational strikers were taking possession of factories which they were unable to run. It does not necessarily denote sympathy with Fascism to assert that it was called into existence as a reply to Bolshevism which was ravaging Italy. I particularly remember the unhappy conditions which prevailed at the time of the San Remo Conference.

Even in those days when he still betrayed a certain lack of confidence, his appearance was striking. His eyes, large and round and blue, possess a hypnotic quality. They are penetrating, alert, and I think they hold one's attention by a peculiarity that has rarely been noticed—the pupils are entirely surrounded by a ring of white. His chin is remarkably square and prominent, and he has, since his accession to power, obviously cultivated his resemblance to the stern masks of the Imperial Caesars. His forehead is big and bulging; his neck thick-set on broad shoulders. He is trained like an athlete, though inclined to stoutness.

After the march on Rome, I was furnished the opportunity of approaching him on a number of occasions. The timidity which peeped out in the earlier days disappeared; there was, in fact, a sort of superb arrogance in his bearing. Whatever one may think of his political philosophy and of certain methods of Fascism, it cannot be denied that he has developed into an iron-willed man of action, an amazing organizer, an exceptional manipulator of men. Perhaps it was because he had such a hard struggle—there were days when, a poor teacher, in exile, he was on the edge of despair; one such day, in Lausanne, he has described in moving terms—that he emerged so strong.

An English Minister once said he is "no gentleman." His brusque manners particularly displeased Anthony Eden, when the British aristocrat went to him with a proposition regarding Ethiopia which he promptly rejected with the most undiplomatic violence. When I saw him at Stresa, he almost offended Ramsay MacDonald, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, by sending him off to the unveiling of a monument, where naturally the Duce was expected, only to pass his afternoon flying for amusement above the beautiful lake.

Again, I witnessed his meeting with Adolf Hitler at Venice, and it seemed to me that he deliberately outshone his guest, and tried to produce upon him an impression of superiority that worsened for years Italo-German relations. He is taking, sometimes imprudently, his revenge for the disdain with which the world treated him when young. A dangerous habit!

Yet he is not without a softer side. After he has finished his work in his splendid palace, he returns, like any city clerk, to his relatively humble home. He appreciates his wife, Dona Rachel, because she remains the simple housewife, the honest matron, avoiding the glare of the limelight. He has six children of his own and loves all children. His repasts are extremely frugal; he finds time for many sports—the automobile, the airplane, riding, fencing.

I have watched him in his public appearances, and am persuaded that he is the most conscious of orators. Benito Mussolini is a studious actor. He takes up a pose; head thrown back, jaw thrust forward, hands on hips. Then he turns to the left as he launches a phrase; waits for the applause, extends his arms, and swings himself to the right. . . . It is, for Anglo-Saxon tastes, theatrical, but what wonderful dramatic art!

And it is possible that he still manages to laugh at himself, as we all ought to do; when the last census was taken in Italy, he filled in his own paper, writing after the word "profession," in large letters, "journalist"!

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

North . . South . . East . . West

Confusing Horizons

By Frank L. Perrin

READERS of newspapers, generally speaking, may find it somewhat difficult to decide whether the importance and value of news should be determined by its volume and the manner in which it is displayed, or by its significance. The determining factor, it may be agreed, is the immediate or remote proximity of the reader to the events themselves. We see magnified and amplified, perhaps out of its true proportions, the picture nearest and the one within what seems to be our unobstructed vision.

But care should be exercised that one does not become confused or deceived by mirages. That sometimes is made to appear near which is distant or which, it may be, does not exist except in imagination. Conversely, that which concerns us most deeply may be made to appear remote or nonexistent. We often permit ourselves to be lulled to sleep in the face of unrealized dangers.

Today, however, more encouragingly than in recent years, the people of the United States seem to have become conscious of the fact that the problems demanding solution at home are the ones which claim their immediate attention and courageous and prayerful consideration. They may become enthusiastically convinced that what is taking place in Eastern Europe will solve the problems of discordant peoples and faiths there, or they may be as certain that the march of imposed totalitarianism spells the destruction, at least for the time being, of democratic government and human freedom in the lands where its blighting force has fallen.

* * *

But there is some indication that there has at last come to America the realization that by their own foresight, courage, unselfishness and understanding the people of America, North and South, can build within their own borders an impregnable defense against threatened invasions. There are significant proofs of this awakening confidence even at a time when, in the opinion of many thoughtful people, the trend was away from, rather than in the direction of a stable and assertive democracy.

It is important to analyze the promptings and processes of this awakening. They have, seemingly because of necessity or the perverseness of stubborn humanity, been evolutionary in their nature, rather than purely inspirational. If we will not learn by intuition or revelation we must needs learn by experience. And experience, as has been said, is a dear teacher.

Perhaps it is a little early to catalogue and set down, graphically and convincingly, just what we have learned, and by just which process or method of teaching. But it would seem, first of all, that the maintenance of representative or democratic government cannot be assured by a popular surrender, indicated through overwhelming pluralities either of the popular vote or the vote by states, to individual or party leadership. The dangers, the fallacies, the political unsoundness of such a surrender have been proved, it is now quite apparent, even to many of those most enthusiastic in their apostasy and their new loyalties.

* * *

More gradually, perhaps, an equally important lesson is being learned. It is that in arbitrary and unyielding adherence to doctrinal partisan or political faith the right of selection and determination is surrendered in national as well as in state and local elections. As we examine the record, submitting ourselves to the test, it is discovered that what, for want of a better term, may be referred to as the herd instinct often controls our judgment when reason and community interest should govern.

The future of democracy in America is not imperiled or even seriously threatened if the people have at last become convinced that their welfare and their safety are in their own hands and not in the hands of any superman or super party or organization dependent upon a leadership which arrogates to itself a prescient or superior capacity or power. Lacking this understanding, gained through reason or experience, no democracy, no matter how rich, how poor, how spendthrift, or how cautious, can endure in a world beset by fear and a selfish greed for power.

There is need now for a wider appreciation of the fact that the mistakes so carelessly made in the recent past can be corrected. The pessimists tell us that we have already gone too far. This is not true. It is never too late to turn back and recoup and reclaim a position which may seem to be lost. But what is to be regained must be won by unselfishness, by wisdom, and by unity of thought and purpose. These lie within our own, and not beyond confusing horizons.

The Wide Horizon

Canada Looks Within

By Lloyd Roberts

CANADA is at peace with all the visible world. The goodwill that Premier Mackenzie King stressed in his pre-election campaign as of paramount importance in the Dominion's economy, is reflected in diplomatic circles and ever-increasing trade. What personal differences exist in regard to systems of government abroad and methods of expansion are not officially registered in the national ledgers marked "Japan," "Germany," "Italy."

This does not mean, of course, that Canada is escaping the repercussions from storms beyond the horizon and is not having to strive valiantly to nullify their ill effects. Not a speech of a Mussolini, a Roosevelt or a Chamberlain, but has a direct bearing on the ten governments of Canada, causing them to trim their sails to the changing wind and take full advantage of storm signals. The ship of state moves on an even keel and its officers intend, if humanly possible, to keep it so, despite minority groups who would change its course to follow new lights into strange and perhaps perilous seas.

Amateur pilots clamor for recognition. Their demands for a chance to "save the ship" are loud and persistent. They gather a few malcontents, "reformers" and innocent bystanders and sometimes succeed in causing a stir out of all proportion to their numbers. One day Fascism seems to be a menace to democracy, another day Bolshevism. But both speak in the name of Better Government and Higher Standards of Living and make their appeal to racial, religious, sectional or economic prejudices.

* * *

In Quebec, Joseph Maurice Scott dons a black shirt and harangues a small but ardent band of Fascists or Nazis on the approaching Day when he will dictate the destiny of Canada. In other provinces, particularly Ontario and Manitoba, Communists, in small but irrepressible groups, prepare for the reign of the proletariat and endeavor to incite labor troubles into starting "the revolution."

In Alberta, William Aberhart leads a milder type of revolution under a Social Credit banner, seeking to overthrow the monetary and credit system with appeals based on both religious and financial arguments. Recently his government went so far as to pass provincial statutes that would have given it power to curtail the freedom of the press, tax the banks and control credit institutions, but which were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada.

Other provincial governments have threatened to exceed their authority. In Quebec, Premier Duplessis has passed the so-called "Padlock Law" by which the Administration assumes the right to quarantine the premises of any person suspected of spreading Communist propaganda or any other ideas unpopular with the authorities. Although there has been widespread criticism of the act and some agitation in Parliament for the application of the power of disallowance (as in the case of Alberta), the Padlock Law still continues to be applied. Quebec is touchy in regard to any outside "interference" and its sixty-one Liberal members at Ottawa are a force to reckon with in Mr. King's Liberal ranks.

Even in the "English" province of Ontario, the Liberal Premier, Mitchell Hepburn, has shown signs of rebelling against parental discipline, insisting, against federal advice, on Mounted Police protection during an Oshawa labor strike, and attempting to press Parliament into permitting him to export hydroelectric power contrary to Parliament's oft-expressed desire.

* * *

Wars and rumors of wars are forcing Canadians to face the question of military responsibility and widening the breach between those who believe in sharing the cost and consequences of Empire defence and those whose sense of duty stops at the three-mile limit and even opposes increasing of defence estimates. Nationalist Quebec is strongly isolationist, has small concern for either Great Britain or France and is still bitter over conscription measures of the last war. Its young men, because of such convictions, recently withdrew from membership in the Canadian Youth Congress. It is generally conceded, however, that Great Britain at war would be Canada at war, as it was in 1914, before Parliament could be assembled to decide the issue.

Most of these internal bickerings are the direct result of world-wide political, social and economic unrest and will disappear with the return of international stability. On the whole they are healthy signs that no nation can be a law unto itself alone but must bear its part in the comity of nations and the progress of humanity.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Bread-and-Butter and Idleness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our Mormon brother is quite right, I believe, in saying in a recent news story that "Society owes no man a life of idleness, no matter what his age." What some of us look forward to, perhaps, is activity that need not bring remuneration, and leisure time which may be spent in increasing knowledge. That surely would not be idleness, yet it is what many would want if their bread and butter were secure.

H. E.

Melrose, Mass.